The Chicago Tribune.

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A number of advertisements for THE TRIBUNE of last Sunday were handed in at so late an hour that it was impossible to find room for them. We state the fact to impress upon advertisers the necessity of presenting their announcements as early as possible, that due time may be given for their proper classification, and as the paper must necessarily go to press, without delay, at a certain hour. As there is no other journal in this city which goes exclusively to the class of readers before whom it is desirable that advertisers should bring their various notices, it is our intention, as it is for our interest, to extend to them all every possible accommodation; but to this end, we must ask their co-operation in condensing the advertisements, where that is possible, and in avoiding delay. THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, as everybody knows, is a complete epitome of the business of Chicago, and all who have anything to sell, and all who want to buy anything, must seek its columns, either to give or to get information. To make it as complete a medium as we wish, between the two classes, we must have time to handle the great number of advertisements, and to print the paper in season to supply the demand for it.

WASHINGTON.

The Ku-Klux Debate Continued in the Senate and House.

Little Prospect of the House Bill Going Through in its Present Shape.

A Section to be Proposed Granting Universal Amnesty.

Proposed Reform in the Settlement of Contested Elections.

Result of the Registration in the District of Columbia.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE DIFFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Simon Cameron is learning that it is one thing to be Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and another to be recognized as leader of the foreign policy of the Senate. To-day the Joint High Commissioners, accompanied by General Schenck, visited the Capitol, and, after listening to Mr. Bingham's speech, in the House, came to the Senate. Various members of the commission were soon engaged in conversation with several Senators, among them Mr. Sumner, whom they all treated in a very cordial manner. Finally, Earl de Grey took Mr. Sumner to a sofa in the corner of the Senate Chamber, evidently for the purpose of private conversation, and they both took a seat thereon. They had been talking but a few minutes when Cameron got up and came over to where the gentlemen were, and took a seat beside them. Earl De Grey instantly turned, shook hands with Cameron, then proceeded with the conversation with Mr. Sumner, as if there had been no interruption. Cameron sat watching them for full ten minutes, and, [illegible] stood with his hands in his pockets, looking considerably embarrassed, as if he did not exactly know what to do, and then walked back to his own seat. The incident created considerable amusement to several Senators who observed it.

OHIO POLITICS.

Ex-Senator Wade expresses surprise at the use of his name as candidate for Governor of Ohio. He is of opinion that a younger man, and one more actively identified with politics than himself, should be made the nominee. He is now entirely out of the political arena, and says he wishes to remain so for the balance of his life.

CONFIRMED.

Prosser, the defeated candidate for Congress last fall in the Nashville District, was, to-day, confirmed as Postmaster at Nashville.

SENATOR CARPENTER ON ANNEXATION.

It is stated that Matt Carpenter is preparing a speech on annexation, to be delivered when the report of the San Domingo Commissioners is submitted to the Senate by the President, which will probably be next Monday. It is also said that he will take advantage of this occasion to defend the Administration from Mr. Sumner's late attack by reason of unconstitutional interference in Haytien affairs, which he could not do when this topic was under discussion in the early part of the week, on account of ill health.

THE HOUSE KU-KLUX BILL.

It seems to be generally conceded that Shellabarger's Ku-Klux bill cannot pass the House in its present shape. As heretofore stated, a large number of leading Republican members are entirely opposed to any bill which gives to the President any right to use the military at discretion, or to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, or contains any feature, in fact, which looks toward the further continuance of war legislation. One of the amendments which it is proposed to submit when the proper time comes, will be a section declaring universal amnesty, which seems to meet with general favor. There is no doubt but there is a fair majority in the house in favor of striking out all objectionable features in the bill now under discussion, and that when it finally passes it will be in such a modified shape as to meet general approval.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS—PROPOSED REFORM.

The Committee on Elections, in view of the fact that the last House voted $114,000 to contestants for seats, has adopted the following rule:

"The committee will not recommend payment of any compensation beyond the actual reasonable and necessary expense to any contestant who fails to maintain his right to a seat, and will recommend the payment of such expenses only in cases where the contest is made in good faith and with a reasonable cause. Each contestant failing to sustain his claims to a seat, and claiming compensation shall present to the committee an itemized statement under oath of his expenditures in connection with such contest, which shall be examined by the committee or by a sub-committee appointed for that purpose, and so much only shall be allowed as comes within the provisions of this rule."

This covers the ground of the bill offered in the House a few days ago by Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, who is Chairman of the committee.

DISTRICT REGISTRATION.

The registration of voters in this district, now completed, shows a total of 19,614 voters, of whom 12,114 are whites, and 7,500 colored.

[To the Associated Press.]

HIGH COMMISSIONERS VISIT [illegible]

WASHINGTON, March 31.—High Commission, Lord Tenterden, of the [illegible], visited the Capitol to-day and spent some time on the floor of the Senate, where [illegible] of Senators, who were introduced [illegible] by Messrs. Sumner and [illegible] and Earl De Grey engaged in quite an [illegible] private conversation.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: Jas. W. Stryker, of New York, Consul to Pernambuco, in place of the nomination of G. B. Bergen, of North Carolina, for the same position, withdrawn; J. C. Hepburn, Interpreter to the Legation at Japan; J. M. Grinninger, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of Minnesota.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Democratic and Conservative Congressional Committee, held to-day, a permanent organization of the committee was effected by electing the following officers: Chairman, Eugene Casserly, California; Secretaries, F. E. Shober, North Carolina, and Sam'l N. Bell, New Hampshire. Mr. Dox, of Alabama, in behalf of sub-committee, appointed to report the National Democratic Executive Resident Committee, made the following report, which was adopted: Chairman, Sam'l J. Randall, Pennsylvania; Henry W. Slocum, New York; Chas. E. Eldridge, Wisconsin; Wm. E. Niblack, Indiana; Thos. Swann, Maryland, and Richard T. Merrick, General W. L. Jeffries, and T. M. Smith, District of Columbia.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations: J. M. Wilson, of Missouri, Consul to Nuremburg; W. F. Prosser, Postmaster at Nashville, Tenn.; D. C. S. Wintersmith, Postmaster at Elizabethtown, Ky.

BUTLER'S VOLUNTEER AMENDMENT TO THE KU-KLUX BILL.

General Butler, in explanation of the amendment he proposed to the Ku-Klux bill, to authorize the President to call out volunteers to enforce the law, in the same manner as was done in 1861, says the bill, as reported by Shellabarger, gives the President this power, although not in explicit terms, and he regards it as better to put this grant of authority in explicit terms, instead of in the rather vague language employed in the bill.

A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

The General of the army will, on the 4th of April next, start on a tour of inspection of the frontiers of Texas, Indian Territory, Kansas, and Nebraska, going out via St. Louis, Mo., and Baton Rouge and New Orleans, to San Antonio; thence westward and northward along the line of the posts to Nebraska; thence, back to Washington. Colonel R. B. Marcy, Inspector General of the army, and Colonels J. C. McCoy and J. E. Tourtellotte, aides-de-camp, will accompany him.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 31.

THE KU-KLUX QUESTION.

The debate upon Sherman's resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report in favor of Ku-Klux legislation was continued, Mr. POOL addressing the Senate in a lengthy exposition of the cause and effect of, and remedy for, the outrages in the South. The popular voice of his State condemned them. After commenting upon the extensive ramifications and influence of these secret organizations, whose power was great enough to protect their members when brought to trial in State Courts, and whose object was to overthrow the Fourteenth Amendment and reconstruction measures, he said that if the government designed to protect loyal citizens and execute its policy, some determined demonstration on its part was necessary, or it should surrender everything to the control of the desperadoes. His opinion was that some mild but firm measures should be adopted, with the plain understanding that if these failed, martial law would be resorted to, and the former insurrectionary States remanded to a territorial condition. A fear of martial law would prove a wholesome check upon Ku-Klux.

RECESS ORDERED.

At 1 o'clock an adjournment over from to-day till Monday was ordered.

Mr. POOL then resumed, with the intimation that his speech would occupy the remainder of the day. The unanimous vote of the Democrats in both Houses of Congress, against the Fourteenth Amendment and reconstruction laws has prompted the Southern people to resist the laws, in hopes of the Northern Democracy gaining power and overthrowing that legislation. The fierce and lawless Ku-Klux were formidable, because of their belief that the sympathies of the Democratic party of the North are with them. He feared this organized outlawry would again end in civil war, and he would [illegible] the Democratic party [illegible] if it did not stand [illegible] by the North in such a contingency, nor to lead that people to [illegible] of [illegible] instruction [illegible] of those unlawful deeds. The aversion of Northern capital to free labor, whether native or Northern, was another cause of disorganization of Southern society.

Mr. POOL then defended Holden from the charges against him in the impeachment trial. He believed that, although the Governor committed some blunders, he acted conscientiously in an earnest effort to do his duty. His conviction and removal were irregular, because a number of State Senators, thirteen, it was believed, held office in violation of the Fourteenth amendment, and because Republican Senators had been ejected to make two-thirds for conviction.

Mr. BLAIR remarked that the example for such a step had been set by the United States Senate.

Mr. POOL replied that the bad example of the Democratic platform of 1868, in advising resistance to reconstruction, had originated the Ku-Klux.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BLAIR was then awarded the floor, and at 3:15 the Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INFORMATION CALLED FOR.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish an estimate of the number of pounds of paper that will be required to replace the present bank circulation, and the cost per pound of the distinctive paper now used for legal-tender notes, fractional notes and bonds prior to 1870, amount paid for paper now used, &c.

COMPLIMENT TO FISH.

Mr. WHEELER introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the name of the ship William F. Stover to that of Hamilton Fish. In reply to a question, he said it was merely in compliment to Secretary Fish. The bill passed.

RECESS AGREED UPON.

Mr. SHELLABARGER proposed that, by unanimous consent, the House take a recess from 4:30 to 7:30 this evening, for debate merely. He made the suggestion because so many gentlemen desire to address the House on the bill to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment.

After general conversation, this was agreed to, and it was further agreed that to-morrow should be devoted to debate only.

THE KU-KLUX BILL.

The House then resumed consideration of the bill.

Mr. FARNSWORTH was opposed to the second and third sections, and gave the grounds of his dissent, particularly that part which says, "If the constituted authorities of a State shall either be unable to or shall fail in or refuse protection to the people and their rights, and shall fail or neglect through the proper authorities to apply to the President for aid in their behalf, such facts shall be deemed the denial of equal protection of the law, and in such cases it shall be lawful for the President to intervene for the suppression of such insurrection." He would again go to the verge of the Constitution to save the nation's life, but this is not the time. In conclusion, he said he did not believe in centralism and the abolition of State lines.

Mr. BINGHAM (O.), said it was too late to doubt whether Congress could, by constitutional enactment, enforce the rights of the people. This nation against [illegible] administration of [illegible] under the administration of Washington, and met his approval. In connection with his argument he referred to the act of [illegible] authorizing the President to call out the [illegible] to suppress insurrection and unlawful combinations, &c. These have been provisions of the law ever since the foundation of the government. There might be provisions in this bill not necessary. If so, he would seek to remove them. New limitations of power had been placed on the States by the late amendments to the Constitution. The first eight articles of the old amendment bound the nation, but by the new they bind the States. In conclusion, he made an earnest appeal in behalf of justice, which was applauded.

Mr. SWANN (Md.) was gratified to have the opportunity to address the House on questions more vital than any heretofore presented. The bill involved the liberties of the people. It conferred upon the President powers equal to those possessed by the Czar of Russia, and seemed designed to perpetuate the rule of the party now in power without limitation unless interfered with by the revolution and indignation of an outraged people, which it was calculated to provoke. He maintained that there was no shadow of pretext to justify the President to interfere in the affairs of the South.

During the proceedings, Mr. WADDELL, as one of the Representatives from North Carolina, insisted that, as his State was the principal defendant in this indictment, she ought to be heard, and appealed to the gentlemen, as an act of justice, to give him a small portion of the time allowed for debate to defend his people from the calumnies heaped on them. He will probably speak to-morrow.

Mr. PERRY (Ohio) said that the rights, privileges, and immunities secured to a large class of people by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution, were abridged. They were deprived of life, liberty and property without due process of law. The right to vote was abridged, or denied, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and equal protection of the law was denied them. Proof of this condition of things had been made to the House in the same way that proof was ordinarily made to legislative bodies. The acts of lawless men in the South were so much worse than brigandage, that it would be a eulogy to call them brigands. There was among them rancorous and implacable discontent on account of civil rights conferred on colored men by the constitutional amendments. There was not only hostility to the blacks, but to the white men who [illegible] They seek to overawe and [illegible] ing freedmen to be silent when they should speak, to stay at home when they should be at the polls; compel them to abandon citizenship in that part of the country, or, failing in that, they are murdered or [illegible], their families dispersed, their houses burned and property stolen or destroyed. Neither mercy nor humanity was observed by the conspirators. He argued the constitutionality of the bill under consideration.

ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF ROME.

On motion of Mr. BROOKS (N. Y.), a resolution was adopted that the Secretary of State be requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate copies of any correspondence between the department and our Minister Plenipotentiary at Florence in relation to the occupation of Rome by the King of Italy, and what correspondence has taken place since December 1, 1870.

RECESS.

The House at 4:30 took a recess until 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The speakers at the evening session were Messrs. ARTHUR, ARCHER, STORM, McCORMICK, SHELDON, and MOORE, who opposed the bill, and Messrs. MONROE and ROWE, who favored it. Mr. Sheldon argued, from the satisfactory state of affairs in Louisiana, that a general amnesty should be extended throughout the South, while Mr. Moore declared that Congress should have adjourned at once. Congress had already made a great mistake; that no good had come by a continuance of the session, but much damage had already accrued to the Republican party.

The debate continued till midnight, when the House adjourned till to-morrow.

MICHIGAN.

Ex-Senator Howard Dangerously Ill—Death of a Prominent Catholic Clergyman.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, March 31.—To-day about noon Hon. Jacob M. Howard, ex-United States Senator, was suddenly stricken with paralysis. He had been suffering for several days from pain and weakness in the back, but had been at his office during the forenoon, and at the time of the paralytic attack was in his yard superintending the cutting down of a tree. He had hold of one of the guy ropes when the laborers saw him stagger and fall. They sprang to catch him, and immediately carried him into the house. Drs. Lyster and Stewart were at once called, and everything that their skill could accomplish, or their learning suggest, was done for the relief of the unconscious patient. The entire right side is paralyzed. Mr. Howard was unconscious from the time of his attack, and continued so throughout the day. He has [illegible] home from Washington but a few days. [illegible] sudden and dangerous illness has been [illegible] city, so of surprise and universal sorrow [illegible] midnight he far as it has become known. At [illegible], and there still lay in an unconscious condition [illegible] are but slight hopes of his recovery. [illegible] eminent Catholic

Father Lebel, the [illegible] of Detroit, and the priest in the State, [illegible] charge of the parish [illegible]. He was apparently well daily Thursday [illegible], but during the night complained of [illegible] in the breast and uneasiness of [illegible] a suggestion to send for a physician, but about 5 o'clock in the morning he [illegible] to moan, when an attendant [illegible] to his room and found him dead. From [illegible] to 1856 he had charge of a Chicago parish, [illegible] he built a church. In the latter year he came to Kalamazoo, where he has remained ever since. He had but recently completed the largest and most elegant Catholic church in this State. He was a man of fine culture, eminent social qualities, and of earnest religious convictions, and greatly esteemed by all classes of the community.

INDIANA.

An Indianapolis Real Estate Broker Detected in Numerous Forgeries—Decision in the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Case—Articles of Incorporation Filed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 31.—Quite a sensation was created in this city this evening by the discovery that Hiram Lindley, a leading real estate dealer of this city, had forged endorsements on notes drawn by himself to the amount of several thousand dollars, which he negotiated. After drawing all the money out of bank standing to the credit of his firm, he left for parts unknown. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends (Quakers), and was one of the Trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association, and had the confidence of the business community.

Judge Drummond denied the motion of the bondholders of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad to dissolve the Receivership. Judge Chapman remains in undisputed possession of the same, and is getting the road in good condition.

The articles of association of the Elkhart Gas and Coke Company were filed at the office of the Secretary of State yesterday. The incorporators' names are S. A. Fletcher, S. A. Fletcher, Jr., [illegible] J. Peck, Pablo Moorehouse, and Crinton [illegible] Moorehouse.

PACIFIC COAST.

A Wail from Arizona—An Upright Frontier Judge—The Southern California Colonization Swindle—The Nathan Murderer Turns Up Again.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—A memorial of the Arizona Legislature to Congress setting forth the helpless condition of the people of the Territory, who, since the withdrawal of the troops, are left to the mercy of the Apaches, is published, accompanied by affidavits of one hundred persons who have each witnessed one to a dozen Apache murders and robberies within two years.

Judge Dwinelle refused, in the Crittenden murder trial, to allow the defence to introduce letters of the deceased to prisoner during their intimacy, saying his court should not set the example of allowing the relations of the adulterer with the adulteress to be set up in justification of murder by one or the other.

[illegible] colonists from Lower California reached here to-day, denouncing the whole operation as an infamous swindle.

The weather continues very warm and dry.

Hank Sherwood, Deputy Sheriff, was shot at Carson to-day, by a man who fired at another in a quarrel of which the Sheriff was not a party.

The Carson *Register* says a man fully answering the description of Forrester, the supposed murderer of Nathan, is now in the State Prison at that place, for crime committed since the murder.

THE WEST.

Casualties in Omaha—Call for a Special Session of the Dakota Legislature.

OMAHA, March 31.—Ernest Leidel, driver of a steam fire-engine, was thrown from his seat, yesterday, the fire-engine passing over his body. He is not expected to recover.

A switchman had his foot caught in the frog, today, while switching cars, and, being unable to extricate himself, was run over by the train, and his head cut off.

YANKTON, D. T., March 31.—In response to the request of the committee appointed by a meeting of citizens, asking for an extra session of the Territorial Legislature, for the purpose of considering the propriety of the passing of an act to authorize the people of the several counties to issue bonds to aid in the construction of railroads, the Secretary and Acting Governor Bacheler has issued a proclamation for a special session, to begin at noon on Tuesday, April 18.

Immense Herds of Buffalo in Montana.

FORT SHAW, M. T., March 31.—There is great excitement at this point. Buffalo are crossing Sun River, just above the fort, in immense numbers. The garrison have turned out and are slaughtering them by hundreds. It is supposed they are driven across by bands of Sioux Indians, who are said to be moving in that direction. The buffalo rub the telegraph poles down faster than men can reset them.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Business Transacted at Springfield Yesterday.

The Warehouse and House of Correction Bills Passed in the House.

The House Railroad Bill Passed in the Senate.

House Debate on the River Improvement Bill.

The Capital Removal Question—Bill Concerning Jurors.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE RAILROAD COMMITTEES.

SPRINGFIELD, March 31.—The House and Senate Railroad Committees had a joint session yesterday evening, and discussed the various Railroad bills, but did nothing except come to an understanding as to what bills should be passed.

SOUTHERN INSANE ASYLUM BILL.

The Senate, this morning, took up the bill for the Southern Insane Asylum at Anna, the question being on Mr. Washburn's amendment to get rid of the present contractor and Commissioners, and appropriate $60,000 to finish the work.

BILLS PASSED.

The House passed the Warehouse bill and the House of Correction bill, the latter in the form fixed upon by Messrs. Root, Dixon, and other Cook County men. They had some doubts as to the advisability of allowing its passage at all, but came to the conclusion that the Senate would not pass it during the present session at least, and no essential harm would be done.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT BILL.

At 10 o'clock the River Improvement bill was taken up, and Mr. Cloud, of Morgan, spoke in [illegible]

[illegible] ought, in its wisdom, to set aside the Senate bill altogether, and present to us, which they can only on March 21, the bill now before us. The unanimity with which the House passed it, and the late day, now really the close of the session, on which it is presented, made it evident to the Railroad Committee of the Senate, that this bill or none on the subject could become a law at this session. Indeed, in conference with the House Railroad Committee, we were assured that no bill could pass that body except a Classification bill. If this bill shall become a law, therefore, whatever of credit, if any there is in it, belongs to the House, and whatever of responsibility for failure to secure appropriate legislation on this subject this session properly belongs to it. The alternative is squarely presented to us at the closing hours of our session of voting for this bill or seeing total failure of legislation on the subject. The Senate, with very few exceptions, evidently have no confidence in this bill, and yet it will not take the responsibility of voting against it. I do not stop now to discuss again the merits of the Senate bill, nor what appears to be the want of merit in this. Time must determine the merits of the issue thus made up between the Senate and House. For one, while I do not claim superior wisdom for the Senate, and make no reflection nor impugn no man's motives who is responsible for this bill, my convictions are stronger than ever that the bill which the Senate passed alone fairly and prudently presents the legal question for the courts as to the power of the Legislature to fix maximum rates, and I greatly fear that this Classification bill not only embarrasses the legal question, but adds to it another serious question of power as to class legislation under the constitution, and is also radically defective in the details of its provisions. To undertake to amend is to defeat, and at the same time for the Senate to assume the responsibilities concerning it, which I cannot with propriety take the responsibility of doing. I hope for the best, but fear the result. I rise here to give my vote above all personal considerations, or ambition or pride of opinion, and shall vote for the bill rather than have no bill passed. There is one thing which I specially regret, and that is that the Senate is about to consent to the sending of a bill to the Governor under protest, which is scarcely fair to the Executive, and yet I see no other course left, and shall vote for the bill rather than assume the responsibility of defeat. The Senate Freight bill, breaking up discriminations against local freights, and which the House has just passed, I know will correct to some extent a great public wrong, and the Senate Railroad Commissioners bill which, I presume, will now be passed, will be of great practical value in bringing about a thorough investigation [illegible] State, so that from the report of the Commissioners that we shall have at the adjourned session, we shall be enabled to adopt some definite and well-considered policy on this great subject in which the people of the State have such absorbing interest. I have tried to labor faithfully for some years past in subjecting the railroad management of the State to the supervision and control of the State, and hope to live to see the supremacy of the State over these great interests wisely and firmly established, and for one, until this shall be done I propose to fight it out on this line. I cannot leave the subject for the session without returning to the committee, of which I am Chairman, my sincere thanks for the [illegible]

[illegible] number than two of their own body, unless the juror giving the information is previously sworn as a witness, in which case, if the evidence shall be deemed sufficient, an indictment may be found thereon, in like manner as upon the evidence of any other witness who may not be of the jury.

IMPANELLING PETIT JURORS.

SEC. 21. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the court, at the commencement of each week of the term, to write the names of each petit juror summoned for that week on a separate ticket, and put the whole into a box or other place for safe keeping; and as often as it shall be necessary to empanel a jury, the Clerk, Sheriff or Coroner shall, in the presence of the Court, draw by chance twelve names out of such box or other place, which shall designate the twelve to be sworn on the jury, in their turn, as the Court may order or direct.

SEC. 22. Upon the empanelling of any jury in any civil cause now pending, or to be hereafter commenced in any court in the State, it shall be the duty of the court, upon request of either party to the suit or upon its own motion, to order the full number of twelve jurors into the jury box before either party shall be required to examine any of the said jurors touching their qualifications to try any such cause.

SEC. 23. The Clerk of the court shall furnish to each of the jurors aforesaid (and without fee), whenever he shall be discharged from further service by the court at any term thereof, a certificate of the number of days he may have attended at said term, and upon the presentment thereof to the County Treasurer, he shall pay to such person the sum above provided for his services.

SEC. 24. So much of this act as applies to county boards shall apply to the County Court, in counties not under township organization, until such County Court shall be succeeded by the Board of County Commissioners.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, March 31.

SENATE.

SOUTHERN INSANE ASYLUM BILL.

Mr. WASHBURN, having the floor, advocated his amendment to the bill for the Southern Insane Asylum, which was given in our yesterday's proceedings, which was, after a useless discussion, adopted—yeas, 29; nays, 6.

SALE OF LIQUORS.

Mr. HAMPTON, by consent, reported back the bill restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, which was under discussion and recommitted yesterday, with the recommendation that it pass without further amendment. The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

JURORS.

Mr. McNULTA, having the right to call under the special rule, called up the bill concerning jurors, which was read a second time.

Mr. NICHOLSON moved to amend by excepting School Directors from jury service. Lost, by a strong vote.

Mr. BUSH moved to amend by allowing the Sheriff to fill up jurors from bystanders, which met with a strong opposition from Senator Jewett, and was withdrawn.

[illegible], being opposed to all property qualifications, moved to strike out the qualification that a person must have $150 taxable property to be eligible for a juror.

Mr. JEWETT thought it a safety clause which would result in no harm. The yeas and nays being called, the amendment was carried—yeas, 21; nays, 17. Another amendment, with the same purpose, was adopted.

The bill exempts legislators from jury service during the session of the Legislature, and an amendment was lost exempting them for their whole term of office.

Mr. BISHOP moved to confine juries to white males, which was lost, by a party vote, the yeas being 15, and the nays 28. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

[illegible]

[illegible] question of making the appropriation, which was lost, by 73 to 79.

On motion of Mr. BEAN, the committee voted to recommend the passage of the bill.

COOK COUNTY JUDGES' SALARIES.

The bill fixing the salaries of the Judges of Cook County was taken up and read a third time in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. GALLOWAY moved to substitute $4,000 for $5,000, but the motion was lost, and the committee adopted the bill.

PENITENTIARY.

Senate bill No. 112, for legalizing the payment of certain funds by the Governor to the State Penitentiary Commissioners, was, on motion of Mr. DANIELS, postponed.

RAILROADS.

The Senate bill for the appointment of a Board of Railroad Commissioners was made the special order for to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

STATE HOUSE.

Senate bill 132, for making an appropriation of $[illegible] toward the early completion of the State House, was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. KING, of Jersey, moved the postponement of the consideration of the bill until Tuesday, when the bill providing for a submission of the question of the removal to the people can be acted upon. Mr. King subsequently modified his motion so as to make the bill considered with the bill for removal.

Mr. McMILLAN believed the question of removal was involved in this bill. If members desired removal, they would vote against the appropriation bill.

Mr. HAINES was not certain but the better way was to submit the question of removal to the people; but, whether it were done or not, he wanted time to consider the question. He claimed that the day was to come when the capital of the State must be changed from its present location. A majority of the people of the State lived north of Peoria, and, sooner or later, the State House must be fixed at some place further north.

Mr. Haines said in the Constitutional Convention he offered a resolution to fix the State House at Springfield, and the convention refused to adopt it; so the Constitutional Convention had placed itself on record with regard to this question. Mr. Haines argued that if it was to be the policy of the State to dispense with internal improvements, as the gentlemen who opposed the river bill argued, he was ready, and the first thing he should do would be to refuse to appropriate any more money for the completion of the State House, unless the appropriation was to be granted. The State House at Springfield must wind up. Mr. Haines had received a telegram from some of his constituents, stating that they had expected him to vote [illegible] in the State House removal. Mr. Haines said one of the conditions of his election was that he should advocate the removal. If the House would postpone the question for twelve hours, he would try to do what was right in the matter. [Laughter.]

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole endeavored to give Mr. Barnes, of Morgan, the floor, while Mr. Haines insisted upon maintaining it, which caused a great deal of confusion.

Mr. MORGAN moved to rise, report, and ask leave to sit again. Lost. A motion was made again to rise, and the motion was lost.

Mr. TURNER moved that Mr. Haines be not allowed to go on, having occupied about an hour and a half.

The motion prevailed, by 64 to 65.

Mr. NELSON followed, charging Mr. Haines [illegible] He regarded the remarks as an insult to the House. If the River Appropriation bill was right, if the interests of the County of Cook demanded the appropriation, then, he undertook to say, it would pass, and it ought not to pass unless that was the case. If it was right that an appropriation should be made for the State capital, it would be made; if wrong, not. There was a time when the question of the location of the capital was a question. It was open to all the cities of the State, yet few propositions were received. One was received from Springfield; one from Decatur. Mr. Nelson appealed to the House not to excite local prejudices against the little town of Springfield on a question that had been settled. He (Nelson) alleged that the good faith of the State was pledged to the little village of Springfield to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars. What had come over the people, that they should go back upon their own records, and remove the Capitol on wheelbarrows? He had not heard a member from Cook County express his opinion in favor of the removal. He did not know whether or not he would vote for the appropriation of $650,000, but he had made up his mind to vote for all that he should believe proper for expenditure on the Capitol. Mr. Nelson was opposed to the postponement of the question of making appropriations.

Mr. TURNER said he could speak for the friends of the canal, and he could repel the allegation that rings had been formed to favor that project. Every man in favor of the removal of the capital had manhood enough to vote his sentiments. Mr. Turner moved that the committee proceed to vote on Mr. King's motion to postpone the question.

The motion prevailed, and Mr. King's motion to postpone was lost, 56 to 95. [Applause.] The bill was read by sections.

Mr. KING, of Cook, in regard to the first section, said that Cook County asked for nothing, so far as he knew, that had not some merits. All he asked was that a question should stand on its merits. In regard to going to Peoria, he wanted to hear the reasons for removal, and was hardly prepared to vote on that question until he heard some reason.

The committee agreed to the sections voting for the $600,000 clause, by a vote of 80 to 29.

The committee rose and recommended the passage of the bill. The several recommendations were considered in the House.

Mr. MORRISON offered his amendment, submitting the Canal bill to the people.

Mr. DIXON moved to lay the motion on the table. The yeas and nays were taken, and the motion was lost—yeas, 67; nays, 71.

Mr. TURNER moved to adjourn.

Carried, and at 6 the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, March 31.—The Governor has vetoed the Pneumatic Tube Underground Railroad bill.

WISCONSIN.

The Municipal Contest in Milwaukee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 31.—The Citizens' ticket, headed by Harrison Ludington, for Mayor, was ratified this evening. The ticket is considered very strong and will be supported by both Republicans and Democrats who desire a change in the city government. The Democrats will have a lively fight to-morrow in making their nominations, as there are two candidates in the field, the present incumbent being one of them.

CANADA.

Government Claims on Account of Fenian Raids Submitted to the Joint Admission—The British Columbia Commission Bill Passed—The Huron and Ontario Canal Project.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 31.—In the Senate, the Postmaster General stated that the claims of Canada for the Fenian raid expenses had been submitted to the Joint High Commission at Washington. If they were not entertained, the government would press them on the attention of the Imperial Government.

In the House of Commons, after the rejection of several amendments, the government plan for the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion, and for the construction of a Pacific Railroad, were adopted by a vote of 91 to 70.

TORONTO, Ont., March 31.—A special meeting of the Board of Trade on the question of sending a deputation to co-operate with the Western delegation in pressing the claims of the Huron and Ontario Canal on the High Commission, resolved that no deputation should be sent.

HATS.

HATS.

SILK HATS.

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Show you the LARGEST variety and the BEST goods in the city.

A large and elegant stock of NOBBY CANES just received.

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Are the Fashionable Hatters of Chicago.

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WATCHING BY THE CROSS: A Manual of Prayers, Reading, and Meditations for Holy Week. Compiled by Wm. Baird, M. A. 50
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ELECTION NOTICE.

THE CHICAGO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the members of the Chicago Library Association opposed to a union with the Christian Association, held this morning in the Library pursuant to the call of the President, the following Committee was appointed to make nominations for officers to serve during the ensuing year: Henry D. Shepherd, Chas. H. Crane, Bryan Lathrop, S. R. Wiley, Samuel J. Glover. The following gentlemen, who were elected as representing both the tickets which were in the field at the last election, thus reducing the issues involved in the contest to the SINGLE ONE OF ABSORPTION by the Christian Association or OPPOSITION TO IT.

REGULAR TICKET,

Pledged to support this Library, and to make it free as soon as possible.

No Entangling Alliances!

CHICAGO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Election, Saturday, April 1, 1871.

At the Library Rooms. Polls open from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.

President—HON. WM. BROSS, Chicago Tribune.
First Vice President—HON. WM. F. FARWELL, Judge Superior Court.
Second Vice President—JOHN CRERAR, Crerar, Adams & Co., ex-Pres. Y. M. Mer. Lib.
Recording Secretary—WM. H. LaRRABEE, Board of Public Works.
Corresponding Secretary—GEO. M. FRINK, Real Estate.
Treasurer—CHARLES HENROTIN, Cashier Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Co.
MANAGERS.
GEN. J. D. WEBSTER, U. S. Assessor.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen'l Manager C. & N. W. R. W.
POTTER PALMER, Capitalist.
HON. JOHN C. DORE, Illinois Senate.
HON. WM. C. VOCKE, Illinois Legislature.
MURRY NELSON, Board of Trade.
EDWIN LEE BROWN, Manufacturer.

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Send for a copy to the Depository for the Northwest,

45 Madison-st., Chicago.

REV. GLEN WOOD, District Secretary. JOHN FAIRBANKS, Depositary.

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Great inducements to purchasers of Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware,

At TYLER'S, 108 South Clark-st. Particular attention given to repairing watches and jewelry. Jewels reset in the best style.

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$500 Reward.

Reports reach us that a few narrow-minded shopkeepers have said that many of the numerous calls for Tolletine are "sent calls." We will pay the above to anyone who will prove that the great demand for this article is other than a legitimate one. Anyone who says that we have pushed Tolletine in the market otherwise than by straightforward advertising, or that we have asked a single dealer to buy it, states what is untrue, and we stand ready to back it up. They can make our acquaintance at any time by calling at our office, 127 Madison-st. DE LA BANTA, Agent.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

The Side Wheel Steamer "CORONA,"

Until further notice, will leave Goodrich's Docks for St. Joseph every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening, at 11 o'clock.

Returning, leaves St. Joseph every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening, at 10 o'clock.

T. G. BUTLIN, Sup't.

The Propeller St. Joseph

Will leave Goodrich's Docks for GRAND HAVEN and MUSKEGON Monday, April 3, at 7 p. m.

T. G. BUTLIN, Sup't.

THE SIDE WHEEL STEAMER, SHEBOYGAN,

Will leave Goodrich's Docks, for MILWAUKEE, and all West Shore Ports, Monday, April 3, at 9 a. m.

T. G. BUTLIN, Sup't.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OUT THIS DAY!

THE YOUNG MESSENGER, FOR APRIL.

MASTER WALTER T. DWIGHT, EDITOR.

The finest printed and largest circulated journal of the kind in the country. The April No. contains a poem, entitled "MY FIRST CIGAR," by the humorous writer, G. de Kalamo. Yearly subscriptions, 50 cts.; single copies, 5 cts. For sale by C. H. MARCHANT, 52 West Randolph-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE,

[illegible] for Cook County real estate. A first-class [illegible] located at [illegible] Co., Ill. is complete running order. Will be disposed of at a bargain. Apply to M. W. ROBINSON, 70 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

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THE EVENING POST

Is the People's Favorite for Advertising.

THE SATURDAY POST,

WITH SUPPLEMENT, is read by all of our best citizens, and thousands read it who never see a Sunday paper. Buy it this afternoon, and secure the finest collection of Sunday literature.

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Is read by nearly one hundred thousand persons each week.

If you desire to sell anything to farmers, mechanics, and the great mass of readers outside the large cities, you cannot reach so great a number in any other way for so little money as through the columns of THE WEEKLY POST, as it has a larger circulation, by several thousands, than any other Chicago paper.

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Table Linens, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

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A "FRESH STOCK" AT

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FOR SALE.

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FROM 4 TO 8 INCHES,

At Less than Market Rates.

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A few more barrels left of the celebrated Texas Potato, which the Colorado bug does not or cannot destroy. A large yielder and very early. Quality equal to the Peach Blow. Price $5 per barrel, delivered at the depot in Chicago. L. HILL, Chicago, care of Carrier No. 27.

Summer Kindling Wood

Delivered to any part of the city at $2.00 per cord. Express load, $1.50. Inquire at NORTH PIER BOX FACTORY.

PROPELLER ALLEGHANY FOR SALE.

Will sell the propeller Alleghany at a bargain. Can be put in order to run, with small expense in a few days. Apply or write to HUNNAH, LAY & CO., 28 Lumber-st., Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership that existed between A. W. Fletcher and J. Bristow, under the firm name of FLETCHER & BRISTOW, was dissolved Jan. 25, 1871.

A. W. FLETCHER.
J. BRISTOW.

BOOKBINDERS.

ALDEN'S READY BOOKBINDER. AN ARTICLE FOR universal use! For filing or binding books, magazines, papers, music, sermons, manuscripts, etc., etc. See them at bookstores & news stands, or send stamp for circular or 25 cents for sample, saying where you saw this advertisement, to BRIGHT SIDE CO., Manufacturers, Chicago.

WANTED.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.

Wanted in a commission house, an accurate and competent bookkeeper. Must write well; a young man of good habits can find a permanent situation. Address B 11, Tribune office.

PAVING COMPANY.

CHICAGO PAVING COMPANY,

(Incorporated 1870.) Patentees and Contractors for Manufacturing and laying

ASPHALT ROCK PAVEMENT,

FOR

For Streets, Drives, Parks, Sidewalks, Basements, Avenues, &c.

OFFICE, 143 CLARK-ST.,

Corner Madison, Room 5.

N. B.—None but native asphalt is used in the composition of our paving material. It is impervious to water and frost, not affected by the variations of temperature, is very durable, noiseless, forms no dust or mud, and is easy for horses and vehicles.

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JOHN McCAFFREY, Gen'l Sup't.

DIRECTORS:
Chas. B. Farwell, John A. Rice,
Jacob R. Shipherd, H. D. Colvin,
I. G. Wilson, A. J. Wright,
W. C. Osgood.

The Company is now ready to contract for its pavement with either corporations or individuals. Apply to the President or to the Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE STATEMENT.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of the TRAVELLERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, on the 31st day of December, 1870, made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to law.

[illegible]

G. J. BATTERSON, President.
RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 11th day of February, 1871. EDWARD GOODMAN, Commissioner of Illinois, in Hartford, Conn.

MAYWOOD.

MAYWOOD.

Free train every day this week at 12, noon, sharp. Can stay over one hour at Maywood and arrive at Galena Depot again at 2 p. m. Time, Monday, 18 minutes each way. Witnesses, everybody on the train.

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Maywood Co.,

No. 15 Methodist Church Block, Corner Clark & Washington-sts., Chicago.

Parties buying stock in the Maywood Company invest at the first cost of the land—about $150 per acre—and improvements.

For example: The Shares are $1,000 each, and you get on each Share $1,000 of land, which is deeded to you INDIVIDUALLY, besides your stock in the Company.

Parties who do not wish to buy stock can buy land alone, and have five years to pay for it, at 7 3-10 per cent interest, and need pay nothing but annual interest till the end of the five years, but must build a house to cost not less than $2,000, within two years. This Company sell no land without having it built upon.

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On TUESDAY, May 9, and four following days, each day at 10 and 3 o'clock, in the library salesroom of Leonard & Co., No. 50 Bromfield-st., Boston, the LIBRARY OF HENRY B. HUMPHREY, Esq., late of Boston, sold by order of Joseph Dorr, Esq., Guardian. This fine collection comprises over 11,000 volumes, selected with care, at every favorable opportunity during the past 25 years, at an expense of upwards of $75,000. It is rich in works relating to, or illustrative of, the Fine Arts, Natural History, Numismatics, Voyages and Travels, Bibliography, large paper copies, rare books, periodicals, scarce reprints of early English literature, publications of literary societies, &c.—in fine condition, best editions, many in expensive bindings. Catalogues are now ready, and will be forwarded on receipt of price—$1; a few on large paper, $3.

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In Chicago and vicinity, for 1 to 5 years, made promptly by BAIRD & BRADLEY, Phoenix Building, 90 LaSalle-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY,

CLEVELAND, O., March 24, 1871.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, the 3d day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the company will be closed April 3, at 3 o'clock p. m., and opened May 4th.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

MILLINERY.

To My Customers and the Public.

As I have decided to continue my business at the old stand, I have enlarged my stock in French Flowers, Ribbons, Hats and Bonnets to such an extent that I am now able to offer the largest assortment in the city in my line, and respectfully ask your further patronage. Respectfully, MRS. G. MAYER, [illegible]

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TO RENT IN THE FIRE PROOF Tribune Building,

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In Open Board Building, 143 and 145 Madison-st., several PLEASANT OFFICES, easy of access by patent elevator, and cheap. One LARGE BASEMENT ROOM, suitable for manufacturing. One RESTAURANT or DINING HALL. Two SPLENDID STORES, plate glass show windows. Apply to GEORGE G. POPE, Room No. 7 Open Board Building.

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At one of the best grain points in the Northwest; 75 miles from Chicago; capacity 30,000 to 40,000 bushels; large track scales connected with the house; all in perfect order. For particulars apply at 239 South Water-st.

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FOR GREEN BAY

And Lake Superior,

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The Magnificent Side Wheel Steamer,

SAGINAW, Captain James F. Trowell,

Will leave the Galena Docks,

TUESDAY, April 4, 1871,

For ESCANABA, NEGAUNEE, and MARQUETTE, touching at MILWAUKEE.

For freight and passage inquire on board, or at 23 South Clark-st.

JOHN C. GAULT, Gen'l Sup't.

The Side-Wheel Steamer

"CORONA"

ON THE ROUTE!

And will make tri-weekly trips between Chicago and St. Joseph until further notice, commencing MONDAY, April 3, at 10 o'clock a. m.

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THE STEAMER

S. D. CALDWELL

Will leave Spencer's Dock, Wells-st. Bridge, on Saturday Evening, April 1, at 7 o'clock, For Milwaukee, Northport, Mackinac, and Sarnia.

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SPRING STYLES

RICHMOND PRINTS,

LADIES ABOUT BUYING THEIR SPRING CALICOES,

WILL FIND THE LATEST AND MOST TASTEFUL DESIGNS IN THESE STANDARD GOODS.

ASK FOR THE

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

GET A PAIR OF

CABLE SCREW WIRE BOOTS & SHOES;

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Comfort, Elasticity, Durability and Economy, they Excel all Others.

Of 180,000 pairs sold last year by two leading Boston manufacturers, and warranted against ripping,

NOT ONE WAS RETURNED.

Patent Stamp on every one.

Sold by all Leading Dealers.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

$823.000

In Cash Gifts, to be Distributed by the New York Cash Prize Co.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

[illegible]

A chance to draw any of the above prizes for 25c. Tickets describing prizes are sealed in envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c a sealed ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of one dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any prize exchanged for another of the same value. No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES: The following lately drew valuable prizes and kindly permit us to publish them: Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, piano, $800; Jas. M. Matthews, Detroit, $5,000; John T. Anderson, Savannah, $5,000; James Simmons, Boston, $10,000.

PRESS OPINIONS.—"The firm is reliable."—*Weekly Tribune*, Dec. 28. "Deserve their success."—*N. Y. Herald*, Jan. 1. "Just and honorable."—*News*, Dec. 9.

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WOODS AND VENEERS.

H. PARKER & CO.,

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Send for Circular and Price List.

Highest market price paid for Fancy Woods.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE CHICAGO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION!

Notice is hereby given that the annual election for officers of this association will be held in the Library Rooms on Saturday, the 1st day of April next. The polls will be opened at 9 a. m., and closed at 7 p. m. The postponed meeting of the association will be held on the following Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of other business. C. C. BONNEY, Pres't.

H. S. AUSTIN, Recording Secretary.

Dated Chicago, March 20, 1871.

Notice to Vessel Owners.

A meeting will be held at the Lumber Exchange Rooms, corner South Water and Franklin-sts., on Monday, April 3, at 3 o'clock p. m., to organize the proposed Tug Association. Vessel owners and stockholders should all be present. F. L. PARKER, J. L. HIGGIE, A. G. VAN SCHAICK, PETER TAYLOR.

THE ADVERTISER

Has had 10 years' experience in manufacturing small brass goods and Yankee notions as superintendent and foreman, desires a place where experience and capability is wanted. Is a practical draughtsman and mechanic. Address G R F, Tribune office.

Office of the County Treasurer of Cook County, Illinois,

Chicago, March 31, 1871.—County Orders dated on and after Jan. 1, 1871, and all Juror Certificates, will be paid on presentation at the County Treasurer's office.

H. S. REXFORD, Treasurer.

ANY EXPRESSMAN

Who has, within the last six weeks, been employed by one or more parties to convey sugar from near the corner of South Water and State-sts. to North Halsted-st., or other parts of the city, will find it for his interest to call at No. 6 State-st., immediately.

REAL ESTATE.

$7,500.

Beautiful Brick Residence

For sale in Highland Park, one of the most complete and convenient houses in all respects in this region; 14 rooms beside bath room, 6 closets, 2 pantries, laundry, fine dry cellar with milk and vegetable rooms, furnace room, fine large furnace with 7 registers, fine attic, etc.; 2 fine cisterns; nice brick basement stable with chicken house. Lot 1 acre, or more if desired. Terms to suit. Apply to J. C. DEAN, Agent, 82 Washington-st.

MARBLE-FRONT OCTAGON,

Just completed, 1131 Michigan-av. First payment, $500; yearly, $1,000 and interest. The only elegant octagon front on the South Side offered for $12,500, and no other for sale on such terms, which is little more than rent. F. ASHLEY MEARS, 130 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

We are authorized to offer, for this week only, one of the most desirable residences on the North Side at a great bargain. Location first-class. MEAD & COE, 134 Washington-st.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN.

A first class marble front residence, with a good brick barn, on Michigan-av., near Twentieth-st., is offered for a few days only, with or without furniture, at a splendid bargain. Location the best in the city, and chance very rare. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, Room 7 Metropolitan Block.

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FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & Co. 137 & 139 State St., CHICAGO.

FORSYTH'S U. S. STANDARD SCALES.

Of all kinds. Factory [illegible] FORSYTH, WILLIAMS & CO., 175 Lake-st.

GOVERNMENT LOAN.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

Important Circular.

Subscriptions Now Open—Certificates Ready.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, Feb. 28, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the Act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the Act in amendment thereof, approved Jan. 20, 1871.

[illegible]

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of Treasury.

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DURYEAS' SATIN GLOSS STARCH.

In 6 lb Boxes and 1 lb Papers

TRY IT!

Gives a BEAUTIFUL, WHITE, AND GLOSSY FINISH, besides renders fabrics very durable.

NO OTHER STARCH SO EASILY USED OR SO ECONOMICAL.

USE IT ONCE AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER.

DURYEAS' SUPERIOR STARCH, Also for Laundry.

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AT

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" " " London, 1862.
" " " Havre, 1868.
" " " Hamburg, 1863.
" " " Cologne, 1865.

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REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

The Office of the "UNION STEAMBOAT COMPANY," the "UNION DISPATCH," and the "UNION TRANSPORTATION COMPANY," is removed to the Office,

162 South Water-st.,

Adjoining the dock, corner South Water and LaSalle-sts., which will be occupied by those Companies during the season of 1871. W. BULLARD, Agent.

PROPOSALS.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Rip-Rap Dams and River Excavation.

Sealed proposals will be received at the United States Engineer Office, in the Custom House at Pittsburgh, Pa., until 12 o'clock m., on the 27th day of April, 1871, for the following rip-rap dams and river excavation:

[illegible]

Bids for dams will give the price per cubic yard for the dam. No separate bids for quarrying are wanted. The stone for Marietta Island is already quarried and paid for. The dam must be built with this stone. Bidders for excavation are invited to bid for dredging by the day as well as by the yard.

All bids must be made on the official forms, which will be furnished on application, as also detailed specifications for each work.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Rip-rap Dams," or "Proposals for River Excavation."

By order of the Chief of Engineers.

WM. E. MERRILL, Major Engineers and Brevet Colonel.

MARCH 28, 1871.

Proposals for Beef for Indians.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1871.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., of June 12, 1871, for Fresh Beef for issue for Indians at the Santee, Yankton, Whetstone, Upper Missouri, Cheyenne River, Grand River, and Red Cloud agencies, in the State of Nebraska and Dakota Territory.

[illegible]

E. S. PARKER, Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Government Sale.

Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, Monday, May 1, 1871, the following buildings on the Reservation of Fort Snelling, Minn., they being no longer required for the use of the government:

[illegible]

L. M. MORRIS, 1st Lieut., 20th Inf., A. A. Q. M.

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
BY MAIL.
Daily Edition, Single Copy, one year..........$12.00
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Tri-Weekly Edition, Five Copies, one year... 27.50
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To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.

Postmasters are allowed 10 per cent commission on yearly subscriptions.

Remit by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1871.

A number of advertisements for THE TRIBUNE of last Sunday were handed in at so late an hour that it was impossible to find room for them. We state the fact to impress upon advertisers the necessity of presenting their announcements as early as possible, that due time may be given for their proper classification, and as the paper must necessarily go to press, without delay, at a certain hour. As there is no other journal in this city which goes exclusively to the class of readers before whom it is desirable that advertisers should bring their various notices, it is our intention, as it is for our interest, to extend to them all every possible accommodation; but to this end we must ask their co-operation in condensing the advertisements, where that is possible, and in avoiding delay. THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, as everybody knows, is a complete epitome of the business of Chicago, and all who have anything to sell, and all who want to buy anything, must seek its columns, either to give or to get information. To make it as complete a medium as we wish, between the two classes, we must have time to handle the great number of advertisements, and to fit the paper in season to supply the demand.

HOWE AND SUMNER.

Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Senate caucus committee, has published in the *Golden Age* a vindication of his own action, and that of the majority of the caucus, in displacing Mr. Sumner from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. We publish his letter in another place, together with a portion of the debate in the Senate on the 10th of March, which seems appropriate to Mr. Howe's letter in the *Golden Age*. The reader will find it all very interesting matter.

Mr. Howe's letter is a slippery document, if we may be allowed the expression. But there are some points where we think an issue can be made upon it. In his letter, he says Mr. Sumner's opposition to the annexation of San Domingo had nothing to do with his displacement from the committee. How did it happen, then, that Mr. Howe, in the caucus, brought up Mr. Sumner's opposition to San Domingo? In his remarks in reply to Senator Tipton, he said:

> "I said (in the caucus) there was one parliamentary reason why, in my judgment, we had a right to alter the Committee on Foreign Relations: that I understood a majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations to be opposed to the annexation of San Domingo; that I understood a majority of the Senate to be in favor of the annexation of San Domingo; and, if I understood parliamentary usage, that was a reason, and a good reason, why the majority should constitute, or might constitute, a committee in accordance with its views. But I said that that was not a reason of itself for removing the head of the committee, because that majority might very well be corrected by removing another member of the committee; and I said that, if that had been the only difficulty with the Committee on Foreign Relations, it was *very probable* that that might be waived hereafter as it had been heretofore."

But, in his letter to the *Golden Age*, Mr. Howe says:

> "It is not certain that a majority of the Senate is in favor of acquiring San Domingo. It is certain that no attempt was made to leave him (Sumner) off for that reason. It is certain that his opinions upon the Dominican question were not urged against him. They were not urged in the Senate, as you know. *They were not urged elsewhere so far as I know.*"

The issue, be it observed, is whether Mr. Sumner's opposition to San Domingo had anything to do with his removal from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations and the substitution of Mr. Cameron in his place. If it had nothing to do with this change, why was it brought up in the caucus at all? Why did Mr. Howe, the Chairman of the caucus committee, say that Mr. Sumner's opposition to San Domingo was not, "of itself," a reason, if it was not *one* of the reasons? Why did he say that if that were the "only difficulty" it might have been waived, if that were not one of the difficulties? Why did he say that it was "very probable" that it might have been waived, if, as he intimates now, it was not *one* of the considerations impelling the caucus committee to make the change? We omit to quote what Senator Tipton said that he understood Mr. Howe to have said in caucus, because Mr. Howe's own version of it is sufficient to show that his two statements do not exactly agree with each other.

Mr. Howe proceeds, in his letter, to state that the true reason for displacing Mr. Sumner was that "he would no longer hold personal intercourse with either the President or the Secretary of State." When Mr. Howe made, substantially, this statement, on the floor of the Senate, he was corrected by Mr. Schurz, who informed him that Mr. Sumner had always held himself in readiness to hold personal intercourse with the President or Secretary of State on public business, to which Mr. Howe replied:

> "No, Mr. President, I did not understand that he (the Secretary of State) had ever addressed a question to the Senator from Massachusetts upon official business which the Senator refused to answer. I did not understand what the question was. I understand that the Secretary of State addressed, in public, before official characters, a question to the Senator from Massachusetts which he refused to answer."

And the following colloquy ensued:

> "Mr. SUMNER. What was it, pray? I should like to know. I hear it for the first time. It must have been in a whisper.
>
> "Mr. HOWE. I still must repeat that I cannot state what the question was.
>
> "Mr. SUMNER. I think not. [Laughter.]
>
> "Mr. HOWE. That is amusing. I will tell you why I cannot tell what the question was. I do not know. I never heard it stated. I did not stop to inquire. I say that I have heard, from the lips of a Secretary and the lips of a Senator, that the Secretary of State addressed a question to the Senator from Massachusetts, in a public place, before official characters, which the Senator refused to answer.
>
> "Mr. SUMNER. It must have been in the slightest possible whisper.
>
> "Mr. HOWE. And I am told the Senator from Massachusetts himself told of it after he left the place.
>
> "Mr. SUMNER shook his head.
>
> "Mr. HOWE. I think I have made myself explicit; the Senator from Massachusetts knows just as much about it as I do, and I dare say a little more.
>
> "Mr. SUMNER. I know nothing. [Laughter in the galleries.]
>
> "Mr. HOWE. And he can take the stand whenever he pleases."

Now we wish to inquire why Mr. Howe says, without qualification, that Mr. Sumner "would no longer hold *personal* intercourse with either the President or Secretary of State," when he had once been corrected for the use of the word "personal" in place of "social," and had acknowledged the correction.

Mr. Howe intimates at the close of his letter that Mr. Sumner and his friends are responsible for the defeat of the Republican party in New Hampshire. With the same propriety might Franklin Pierce have charged the defeat of the Democratic party in New Hampshire in 1855 upon the malcontent Democrats who were opposed to the Nebraska bill. If Mr. Howe means to say that Senator Sumner advised his friends in New Hampshire to vote for the Democratic candidates, or not to vote at all, it would be very easy to say it outright, instead of insinuating it. When a party commits a blunder, and suffers a defeat in consequence of it, it is wise policy to repair the error and atone for it. It cannot be repaired by asserting that the defeat was caused by the victims rather than by the perpetrators of the offence.

Mr. Frederick Douglass is reported as saying that Sumner is so painfully wrong in opposing the copartnership with Baez, that, "if he (Sumner) shall, after the report of the commission has been submitted, persist in his present policy, I shall consider his opposition factious, and regard him as the worst foe the colored race has on this continent." This *dictum* is an exceedingly absurd one, proposing, as it does, to obliterate Senator Sumner's noble record of service for the rights of the black man because of his views of the policy of buying half an island in the West Indies. Its absurdity is heightened by the fact that Douglass does not, himself, represent the blacks in sentiment on this subject, they being generally opposed to the incorporation into this nation of a State full of half-civilized Spanish Catholic negroes, whose acts would prejudice the credit of the race for self-governing powers, and thereby react against the acquisition of their full rights as citizens. On this account, Mr. Douglass is himself be-

[illegible] and is, therefore, [illegible] the colored citizens out of the black man's party.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Internal Revenue Assessors are serving their blank notices on all persons whose net income during the year 1870 was supposed to exceed $2,000. But it seems that the inquisitorial inquiries made in the blank forms are not required by the act of July, 1870, which re-enacted the expired income tax in a greatly modified shape. The attention of Commissioner Pleasanton having been called to the wide difference in the blank forms for returns issued by his office and the requirements of the law, he has promptly issued instructions very materially modifying them. He decides that the law does not require any person to make return of income for the year 1870 *in detail*, setting forth all the separate sources from which his gains were derived and the amount of each; nor is he required to enumerate and specify in detail the deductions which the law allows him to make from his gross income.

The Commissioner says that the following form of making returns is sufficient: "Statement of income of John Smith, of (Chicago), county of (Cook), and State of (Illinois), during the year 1870, after making all legal deductions:

Taxable income.............................$——
Amount of tax at 2½ per cent...............$——

Then follows the form of the affidavit which must be made, which does not differ from that prescribed in the printed statements already issued.

The fifteen questions in the printed form which the Assessors were obliged to ask are omitted, and no man is required to submit to these impertinences any longer.

The modifications made by the Commissioner will remove the objections felt by every person to the insulting catechism to which he was subjected each year. It is bad enough to be compelled to pay a war tax on income, in addition to all other taxes, excises, and assessments, *six years after* the war is ended, [illegible] for its continuance has ceased. The income tax was re-enacted solely for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to indulge his propensity to pay bonds. With the income tax repealed, he could only purchase $60,000,000 a year from the surplus revenues, but, with it retained, he can buy $10,000,000 more than that sum. The income tax will yield for 1870, perhaps, thirteen or fourteen millions, of which three or four millions will be eaten up by Assessors, Collectors, extra office-holders, and other expenses.

CANAL TOLLS IN NEW YORK.

A State Commercial Convention began its session, yesterday, in New York to "consider the measures which should be recommended to the Legislature for the management of the canals," or, in other words, to push the movement for the reduction of tolls, and the introduction of steam as a propelling power on the canals. Upon the latter question a bill is pending in the Legislature, and seems likely to pass, giving $50,000 to the inventor of a practicable and economical mode of propelling canal boats by steam that shall neither require too great a depth of water nor wash the banks.

The defeat, last fall, of the proposition to stop paying off the canal debt, and, instead, to reduce the tolls, is said to be due to the failure of the officials in the anti-canal sections of the State to distribute the ballots. An attempt is now being made to resubmit the question to the people, and the arguments, showing that the prosperity and business of the city of New York are still largely dependent on the canal, are very strong. In spite of all that has been said of the increase of railway traffic relatively to that of the canals, it still appears that one-half the freight carried by the New York Central, and three-fifths of that carried by the Erie, are way freights, and the bulk of the through freights consists of cattle forwarded for the Eastern markets. On the other hand, the bulk of the business of the Erie Canal is through freight, of which it carries a good deal more than all the competing railway routes combined. It is still the canal which makes New York the centre of the distribution of Western grain for the Atlantic States and Europe. Since 1860, the quantity of breadstuffs received at the lake ports has increased by 20 per cent, while the proportion of them received at New York has declined about one-third, as appears by the following table:

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BREADSTUFFS MOVEMENTS.

Years.	Receipts at lake ports.	Receipts at New York.	Percentage received at New York.
1860	70,7[illegible]9,611	56,221,604	79.4
1861	109,606,162	88,443,301	81.6
1862	118,111,166	81,208,788	74.1
1863	97,482,927	60,701,987	70.4
1864	78,612,416	55,351,700	70.3
1865	89,584,346	56,729,778	62.9
1866	108,4[illegible]	57,597,871	53.9
1867	99,615,145	49,765,939	49.9
1868	109,621,077	57,3[illegible]	55.2
1869	118,9[illegible]	63,889,673	53.9
1870	127,814,121	62,443,861	50.1

Much of this trade has gone to Boston, Portland, Montreal, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New Orleans, and a portion of it has been absorbed by our increased American consumption. It is a significant coincidence that none of the other cities seem to be affected by the heavy decline in rents and stagnation in general business which prevails in New York. The people of the whole country will watch with interest the progress of the New York Convention and Legislature on this question. For, while the business of Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, and New York are closely dependent on it, it concerns equally the welfare of the whole Northwest.

THE BIBLE IN ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

The London Board of Education, elected on the minority principle and in part by the votes of women, includes, perhaps, a greater number and diversity of remarkable men (and women) than any other body ever elected for an educational purpose. Among its forty-eight members are the distinguished Professor Huxley, Lord Sandon, three members of Parliament, Mr. Morley, Mr. Charles Reade, and Mr. W. H. Smith, the Rev. Canon Miller, Dr. Emily Garret, Hepworth Dixon, two prominent Catholics, and several Non-Conformist ministers. For four weeks this board has been engaged in the discussion, with open doors, of the question of the use of the Bible in the public schools. The public interest in the discussion seemed rather to increase, notwithstanding its great length. Professor Huxley, singularly enough, though he spoke on behalf of English secularists and materialists, advocated the use of the Bible in these terms:

> "Though he was not opposed to the general principle of religious instruction, yet he would say, if the board attempted to go too far ahead of the community, they would be left too far behind, and, if they tried to drive them in a way they did not like, they would find, as many others had found, that the people of England were amazingly hard to drive. Let him say, with perfect frankness, it must not be supposed that, in recommending the course he had suggested, he was animated with any desire to smooth over a difficulty by a compromise, or so give up a principle. If these islands were in the happy state which had been suggested, and they had to deal with a fresh and unlouched population, it would most assuredly not enter into his mind to introduce the religious and ethical idea into education through the agency of that venerable book which we called the Bible. That, however, was not the state of things in which we were. We had a country with the great mass of the lower population half instructed, and which owed whatever it possessed to redeem it from ignorance and barbarism mainly to the efforts of the clergy of the different religious denominations. Having to deal with that practical problem, what the board had to do was to invent some such conditions as might be adopted to the present transitional state of the world, remembering that they had the great fact before them that the great mass of the people desired what they called religious instruction, which was inseparably bound up more or less with the theology contained in the Old and New Testaments, and he ventured to think that a system which would gain their attention and respect must be one not too rudely divorced from their old system of belief. He wanted to see the adoption by the board of regulations, not in accordance with what he might think right or otherwise, but capable of moving in the direction in which thought was moving; and if, as he believed, we were tending more and more every day, and with a rapidity with which few persons were aware, to what he had called just now the scientific view of things, let the system adopted by them be such as would gradually and without danger mould itself to that view; but if, on the other hand, he was wholly mistaken, and should society by-and-by revert to some stronger religious faith than at present, then by all means let the system be so elastic as to move back in that direction without presenting any obstacle to the free play of the public mind."

The act of Parliament under which the board deliberated provided that "no religious catechism or religious formulary which is distinctive of any particular denomination shall be taught in any school."

A resolution was finally adopted by forty-five, out of the forty-eight, votes, Professor Huxley and the Catholic members voting for the resolution. It resolved that "the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given therefrom such explanations and such instruction in the principles of religion and morality as is suitable to the capacities of children, provided always that, in such explanations and instruction, the provisions of the act be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination; and, further, that, in regard of any particular school, the board shall consider and determine upon such application, by managers, parents, or rate-payers of the district, who may show special cause for exception of the school from the operation of this resolution, in whole or in part."

On the whole, the result of the discussion of this question in England was more nearly unanimous than it has usually been in those sections of our own country where it has been raised.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The cordial manner in which the committee from this city was received by the Government and Parliament of the Dominion has suggested that an effort be made to realize something immediately practical for the commerce of the West. The Joint High Commission is now in session at Washington. If the Boards of Trade of Milwaukee and Chicago should to-day each appoint a committee of their strongest and best men to proceed to Washington and request the President on our part to authorize the commission to treat for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the enlargement of the canals on that route, or the building of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal, it may be that a treaty may be secured of the greatest possible importance to the Northwestern States. Should the President, for any reason, decline to act in the premises, perhaps a resolution might be passed by the House of Representatives, suggesting to him the importance of laying the subject before the commission, when there can be no doubt he would at once comply. The matter is of such pressing and immediate importance to the West, that every proper means should be used to accomplish it. We have no doubt that the Boards of Trade of Toronto and other Canadian cities would cordially unite in the movement, and at once ask the home government to include the subject in the matters to be adjusted by the commission. What is done should be acted on at once, for Congress will be likely to adjourn in a very few weeks, at most.

Mr. Wales has introduced in the Ohio Legislature a brief bill concerning railway freights and fares, which has the merit of being very much to the point. It provides that railroads shall, after its enactment, have the right to charge such proportion of their present rates of freight and fare as the amount of capital actually expended in building and equipping the road bears to the nominal amount of stock. In other words, assuming that existing rates are intended to be adequate to pay dividends on the whole stock, it provides that the people shall not be required hereafter to pay freights and fares for the purpose of giving dividends to watered stock. The charge of a greater rate subjects the company to a suit at the hands of the aggrieved party for double the excess.

The season of navigation opens, this year, much earlier than usual. The winter being a very mild one, there was comparatively little ice to be moved out of the Straits of Mackinaw by the spring thaws, and already two or three vessels have left our harbor in full confidence that they will be able to pass through the straits without delay. We have large quantities of grain in the West waiting to be moved, and the indications are that the European demand will be much greater than ordinary. Hence the shipping merchants are taking hold in earnest, both here and in New York, yesterday witnessing the beginning of the forward movement. The summer promises to be a very active one in the grain-carrying trade, and this fact means prosperity to the whole community. We are warranted in anticipating a prosperous business season.

The Evil Eye in Congress.

Hon. Garrett Davis, the venerable Senator from Kentucky, has made many speeches in the United States Senate. Indeed, it would be difficult to name the Senator who has favored that body with more hours of solid verbiage than Mr. Davis. But it is probably safe to say that never, in all his long career of copiousness, has Mr. Davis been subjected to such an indignity as that reported in our telegraphic columns yesterday. Never until now have the enemies of the Kentucky orator brought up a griffin to stare him out of countenance. And it is due to the Senate to say that the indignity came entirely from without that dignified body, the apparition of the occasion being an interloping member from the other end of the Capitol. Indeed, when we say it was Butler himself, we avoid the necessity of any further hint as to the aggravating character of the visitation.

Mr. Davis had got fairly launched on a speech against the proscriptive legislation proposed by Mr. Butler and others for the further chastisement of the South. He must have been speaking with more unction than usual, for the telegraph reports that there were other Senators in the Chamber—a phenomenon not usually accompanying Mr. Davis' dissertations on the state of the Union. Warmed by this fact, Mr. Davis, having mentioned, in his quiet and reserved manner, that the late Edwin M. Stanton should have been hung a hundred times, and put in the Penitentiary ten thousand times for his manifold crimes, was proceeding to denounce the scoundrels who trump up fictitious charges of Ku-Kluxery for the purpose of packing the Senate with members of their party, when the malicious glance of the evil eye near him so disconcerted the speaker that he, not knowing the cause of his distraction, turned nervously toward the seat of a kindly neighbor, Thurman, of Ohio, whom he found suddenly transformed, as it were, into the Arch Ku-Klux himself! There, in the seat whither Garrett had looked for the comfort of a sympathising soul, sat Butler in all his horrors! No wonder Garrett nervously clenched his chair and desk, incoherently murmured a *few words* of invective, and sank palsied into his feat. The scene that then followed is thus described:

> "The two gentlemen then sat stolidly glaring at each other, to the amusement of the galleries, and evident disquietude of Senators around, who seemed to fear that personal collision might ensue. Mr. Stevenson, colleague of Davis, had meanwhile taken the floor, but the attention of the greater part of the Senate was engrossed by the seemingly bellicose appearance of the two gentlemen, who still eyed each other with no very approving glances. After a full minute spent in this way, Davis rose from his chair, and, addressing Butler, was heard to say by Senators near him: 'What do you mean by attempting to browbeat me in that way? You are a damned scoundrel, sir;' adding, after a pause: 'Yes, sir; I repeat it: you are a damned scoundrel, sir!'"

There having been no dissent made to this statement of Mr. Davis, it may be taken as agreed to, *nem. con.*, by the Senate. It was thought advisable, however, at this juncture, to prevent him of the evil eye from further irritating the old man, and so Butler was induced to leave the scene. But the aged victim was so prostrated by the rencontre that he found himself unable to proceed with his remarks.

The conspicuous feature of this episode is, not the discomfiture of an octogenarian, whose garrulousness had long been quietly endured by the Senate in deference to his hoary locks, nor yet the invasion by the truculent member from Essex of a seat which he was not entitled to occupy during the session of the Senate; but the noticeable thing is, the development by General Butler of a new and terrible mode of attack, which eclipses the Dutch Gap Canal and the powder ships of Fort Fisher as completely as those devices eclipsed all other modern modes of warfare. It is the tactics of looking his antagonist out of countenance. For this mode of warfare, General Butler possesses advantages not equalled by any member of either house of Congress. In addition to a face of "triple brass," he has optical advantages especially calculated for this sort of business. He possesses a versatility of vision, so to speak, with which no antagonist can successfully compete. For, while they must stare at him from the front only, Butler can send out one eye for a diversion in front, at the same time throwing the other around as a flanker, thereby enfilading the glance of the enemy with terrible effect. We are satisfied, since Butler's defeat in the attack on Speaker Blaine, and his repeated discomfitures by Bingham, Farnsworth, and others, in former days, that this new device is Ben.'s best hold. For words are but empty things, after all, and others have good control of them as well as he of the deadly glance. But none of them could, if he would, or would if he could, look as Butler does. The staring tactics may also be practised in the Senate, where Ben. has no right to wag his shrewish tongue, and where the members, being many of them old men, can be overcome the more easily by this mode of assault. In short, it is, as the miners say, a "good thing," and its proprietor will doubtless work it for all it is worth.

Taking the Oath.

Mr. S. S. Cox recently made a speech in Congress on the subject of oath-taking, the occasion of the speech being the proposed repeal of the "test oath," or "iron-clad oath." He gives us a most elaborate recapitulation of the swearing business of all ages, shows who took the oath, what oath it was, and in what subsequent period the breaking of the same took place, for Mr. Cox is of opinion, apparently, that it is the fate of all oaths to be broken some day. Beginning with the time when Abraham raised his right hand (there being at that time no Bible handy), and made a promissory oath to Abimelech concerning the property of the latter, [illegible] the doctrine of [illegible], and describing the oaths of [illegible] Samuel to [illegible], of Jacob's sons, of [illegible], of Jehu and Jonadab, who confirmed their adjuration by a shake of the hand; of Abner to Saul, and Elijah to Elisha; of Achilles to Calchas; of Cyrus to Gobrias, and of the fair Helen to jealous Menelaus, her lord. Rare and curious old customs—such as the killing of bulls and dipping the hand in their gore, pouring out wine as a symbol that the juror was willing that his brains should be similarly poured out in case of failure to make good his word—all these, and many more, were described to Mr. Cox's fellow-members, in order that they might vote intelligently upon the question of repealing the "iron-clad." Knowing just how Agamemnon swore, with the assistance of his sceptre, the ancient Roman warriors by Diana's quiver, the Egyptians before a whole menagerie of crocodiles, snakes, baboons, cats, fishes, etc., Achilles by Apollo, Numa Pompilius by the Goddess Fides, which, by-the-way, must have made the nymph Egeria jealous—knowing all these things, members of the House were, of course, in a much better position to deal with the question.

But the erudite Congressman is, after all, less happy in his handling of Agamemnon, Germanicus, the Lacedemonians, Athenians, *et al*, and in his citations of Æschylus, Hesiod, Plutarch, Solon, Xenocrates, Theognus, Pythagoras, Quinctillian, Epictetus, and Menander, than in his treatment of the modern aspects of swearing. The dicers' oaths, whose cheapness became proverbial through Shakspeare; the professional swearers of the English seaports, who took any oath asked of them, and who were kept at establishments for that purpose; and the swearers at the Old Bailey, who habitually kissed their thumbs instead of the Bible, thereby considering themselves absolved from the obligation of the ceremony—these are equalled, Mr. Cox thinks, by some of the oath-takers of the present day in America. In plain language, he thinks we are running the oath into the ground. Here is one of Cox's illustrations of the solemnity of the swearing-in of a gang of recruits in the army:

> "You do solemnly swear (look here, take that cigar out of yer mouth) that you'll bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America; that you'll serve them honestly and faithfully (stop that damned talking in the ranks) against all enemies and opposers whatsoever; that you'll observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States (take off your hat and keep your hand up) and the orders of the officers appointed over you. So help you God. Now git!"

Then there is the "Custom House oath," which was duly illustrated in the testimony concerning the revenue frauds in New York. Mr. Cox gives his experience of the Custom House oath thus:

> "On my return from Europe two years ago, I was requested to swear to something at the Custom House. I was asked to sign the affidavit. I did so. Then I said to the officer: 'Where do I go to make the oath?' He replied: 'It is made already.' 'What!' 'You are sworn,' said he; 'I am authorized, and you are sworn.' I did not know I had undergone the solemnity."

The administering of the oath of allegiance to suspected rebels during the late war seems also to have furnished bread and butter to a considerable number of people, and, what was more important to them, saved them the trouble and danger of going down to the front. Of one of these it is said:

> "He administered the oath of allegiance at all hours. He administered some oaths before breakfast. Between that and dinner he administered an immense quantity. After dinner he continued the pious business, and, at any time of the day, when he felt at a loss for immediate occupation, he rushed in somewhere and administered the oath."

Mr. Cox, in telling what he knows about swearing, omits the form employed by that Justice of the Peace, who marries people after the formula, "You solemnly swear that you will live together as man and wife, according to the best of your knowledge and belief. So help you God, and I want my money." He seemed to consider, however, that profane swearing has its uses, but that, like office-holding oaths, it loses much of its directness and force when indulged in too freely. In short, Mr. Cox seems to think that the average Congressman has as many vows on his hands as he can keep, in the way of promises to get offices and grants for his constituents; and that we had better save the sanctity of the iron-clad oath by laying it away somewhere for great occasions, instead of getting it out for almost daily use, as Mr. Butler proposed recently to do. And we think he is not far wrong.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Canton claims the champion Justice of the Peace, in the person of Parley C. Stearns, who was commissioned Justice of the Peace for Orion Township in 1837, and has held the office up to the present time.

—Near Rockford, on Monday last, John D. Ryan, aged 18 years, was accidentally shot and killed by Charles A. Brown, a lad of the same age. They were on a hunting expedition, and, in passing under a tree, the boughs of which hung very low, a limb caught the hammer of Brown's gun, and it went off, the charge entering Ryan's back. He died almost immediately.

IOWA.

C. E. Whitting, who resides in Monona County, grew from the seed, in seven years, maples large enough to make three ten-feet rails each, with 4,000 trees to the acre.

—At a meeting in New Hampton, Chickasaw County, the other evening, held in the interest of the Grinnell, Cedar Falls & Winona Railroad, Dr. Sears stated that the project was resolved upon, the money already pledged, and the engineers at work surveying the route.

WISCONSIN.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* tells of a remarkable case of suspended animation. Last week one of the children of Mr. Bien, after a short illness, died to all appearance. On the third day after death, a Lutheran clergyman called to read the burial service, and, casually placing his hand upon the folded hands of the child, was surprised to find a warmth unusual in the dead. So convinced was he that the child was laying in a trance that he advised the postponement of the funeral, and his suspicions proved correct, the child having become reanimated, and being yet alive, with a fair chance of recovery.

INDIANA.

The Goshen *Democrat*, noticing the death of an old subscriber, feelingly says: "We are sorry to hear of the death of any of our subscribers who are prompt about paying up."

—At Vincennes, on Friday of last week, Mrs. Helene Disoiens, 56 years of age, was burned to death. She was born and raised in that city, and has resided there all her life.

—March 25, Richard Jones fell from a second story floor, at the residence of his son, near New Amsterdam, causing his death almost instantly. Mr. Jones was 82 years of age, one of the pioneers of Harrison County, Posey Township, and served in the war of 1812 under General Tipton.

MICHIGAN.

The *Chronicle* says that the fops of Ann Arbor wear brass buttons bearing the seal of Michigan and the words "University of Michigan."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Detroit druggist announces a tonic, which he says will enable its taker to "eat an elephant."

—There are said to be millions of pounds of fossil ivory in Alaska. It is of excellent quality, and is worth $1 a pound in San Francisco.

—At a fashionable boarding house on Fifth avenue, New York, the waiters appear in dress suits, white ties, gloves, and with flower in button-hole.

—In a lecture delivered in Montreal a few evenings since, by a Canadian journalist, Mr. Fabre, he boldly advocated the annexation of Canada to the Union, and his utterances were loudly applauded by his hearers.

—They tell of a passenger car driver in Boston who recently wore a thick green veil to protect his eyes from dust. The Boston *Transcript* says: "He was so attractive and deceptive that not a few young men took passage by his side, supposing woman's right to drive had been recognized by the corporation."

—The amount paid out by the publishing department of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the salaries of the bishops, reaches the sum of $447,150. It is estimated that if the number of Bishops is increased according to the demands of the work, and a portion of them remain on a retired episcopal list, nine years will use up the entire capital of the Book Concern.

—The mortality list in Paris during the siege reached frightful proportions. The number of deaths for the week ending Sept. 24, 1870, was 1,272, increasing to 4,671 for the week ending Feb. 3, 1871. The total number of deaths in the city during the siege of 23 weeks is given at 64,154, against 21,978 the corresponding period of the previous year.

—The rare beasts who fell victims to the exigencies of the Paris cuisine during the siege had a priest of science to make the most of the occasion. Various dissections were carefully made which are to form the subject of a paper by M. Milne Edwards, which is to be the next scientific sensation.

—A meteorite is reported to have been discovered embodied in the Miocene strata of Greenland. This makes it a fossil meteorite, if that term is admissable, and as such it is highly interesting as being the first of its kind. It has been offered to the British Museum for the sum of £500.

—A correspondent met at Poitiers, France, a military-looking person in the costume of a general officer, wearing the red cross in addition to his other insignia of rank, and another wearing the kepi of a Lieutenant-Colonel with immense boots and spurs, but a nondescript uniform. The one turned out to be a "General of Ambulance," the other a "Colonel of Telegraphs."

—A ladies' life insurance company is being formed in London, with a guarantee of $100,000 deposited with the Court of Chancery as security for policy holders. In addition to this guarantee fund an ample capital is to be raised. The lives of women, for their own benefit, are to be written; and one provision is, that all employes are to be women.

—Four years since a lady in Philadelphia accidentally forced her right hand through a window while engaged in cleaning it, and was severely cut. The injury was dressed, and fragments of glass extracted. The hand healed, but continued to be painful, and recently the lady applied to a surgeon for relief. An incision was made on the back of the hand, opposite the old wound, and a piece of glass one inch in length and three-eighths in width discovered, so firmly imbedded among the ligaments that it had to be dissected out.

—The controversy in relation to the Australian cure for snake-bites is thus summed up: The Australians insist that Prof. Halford's method (the injection into a superficial vein of three minims of dilute ammonia, of the specific gravity of 0.9) is shown to be thoroughly effective in cases which would otherwise have been fatal. American and European physiologists dissent, having no faith in the remedy, and it becomes a natural solution of the difference in opinion that Australian snakes are not so venomous as American. Further experiments are needed for final decision; but Dr. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, holds the positive opinion that no remedy exists where the poison in mature and has been fairly introduced into the circulation in sufficient quantity.

WASHINGTON.

The Republican Crisis.

Ku-Klux Bills.

Henry Wilson on the South.

Wealth in Democracy.

Boutwell.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, March 27.

Not since I have been in Washington has the political situation been so quaint as at present. The one party is all at sea, and the other is all agog. The Republicans want to know where to stand, and the Democrats whom to stand.

SPEECHES TO BE MADE.

To-day, Monday, we are to expect a speech from Mr. Sumner upon the administration, and particularly in its San Domingo aspects. It is also said that, in the House, General Garfield will make a tremendous speech later in the week against the Morton-Butler-Grant policy as to the Southern States. Thus, and at one time, the two main points on which Grant has relied will be assailed directly from the front. Nothing is clearer than that two such blunders, more blunderingly persisted in, were never attempted by any President to be imposed upon an unwilling party and an unsympathetic country.

GRANT'S FATE.

In my belief the President has been made the victim of two "rings"—the carpet-bag ring, which has led him on in his Southern policy, with the notion that to republicanize the South and accomplish his re-election, it was necessary to make war on the Ku-Klux; and the military ring, which sold itself to Fabens, Cazneau, and other adventurers, and made for the President, with all adroitness, his tropical policy. I have expressed the belief in these letters from the beginning, and I have seen no great reason or any testimony to change it, that the condition of the South does not require the precipitation of troops into it, and particularly upon political missions. The black man is a free man; the right to meet, to vote, to apply to the courts, to use the mails, to travel where he pleases—all these have been given him by law. That he is not at every point totally oppressed is plain from the fact that several black men have not only been elected to Congress, but are now sitting in Congress. To give the colored man no stimulant to preserve the rights which have been presented to him, is to take from self-government that which is its real strength and authority—the personal necessity of maintaining one's position under the law. Henry Wilson summed up the condition of the South, a few days ago, very justly. We were walking up the avenue, just after the Sumner debate in the Senate, and the old man was very earnest and patriotic.

WILSON ON THE KU-KLUX.

> "We have never known in the North what a horrible thing slavery was, not only upon the bodies and consciences of men, but how it left demoralization and barbarism on every side of it, cicatrizing us with prejudice in the North, and cursing future generations in the South. I do not know," he continued, "that there is half as much real bodily outrage committed in the course of a year at the South now as in a day when gangs of people went a-field to work under the whip, and in every town the slave auctioneer plied his hammer. But the South has always been more or less debauched, and now that the veil is rent, and we can go down into it freely and look about, we see how ten times more hideous than our most radical abolition conceptions was the monster which had presided there. We perceive that the Southern women, the children, the most intelligent, the best-hearted have abandoned all hope and charity at the mention of the word 'negro.' Their love of country went out with their slaves. All the violence, vanity, rum, lechery, quarrelsomeness and oppression of the South, such as we see, have been the afflictions of that institution. But, in my belief, the chief outrage committed by the Southern people at the present day is refusing to pay the wages of their slaves. Tens of thousands of black men go to work for landholders, and, when the work is done, a quarrel is picked with them, a rifle pointed at them, and the laboring man is ordered never to come back on the place. This is to me one of the most significant points of Southern atrocities, that industry there is cheated out of its reward, and the poor cry aloud without justice."

EVILS OF THE MORTON POLICY.

Thus for Mr. Wilson, a mild-thinking man. But in all the above, what reason do we see for filling the late rebel States with troops, admitting by our executive and legislative act that the peace is not final and the rebellion is not over, and thus again beginning the work of war, hate, insecurity, and violence. Morton and Butler, who are old Democrats, have probably no other motive in desiring this re-invasion of the South than to keep intact the dissipating strength of their "scalawag" organization there. But Shellabarger, of Ohio, and certain other old Whigs, mean more than this in reopening the war; they are tired of a nation that is composed of interlacing State republics, and they want absolute centralization. We are beginning to know what such a notion involves, when we hear it currently said around the hotels and streets of Washington, by practical adventurers and speculators who have tested the fact that if there were but one legislative body having absolute control in the United States, it could be purchased to pass any measure whatever. Under republican institutions it would be next to impossible to hold the United States together with a single imperial legislature and only one seat of government. The extent of our country and its wonderful development, while subjects of pride and glory to us, are yet, in a certain sense, the objects of all our solicitude. It is growing more and more apparent that the cohesive, real force which binds us together is our interlapping commercial enterprises, which are sensitive at every point and prompt to defend each other. It is the *business republic* which is the strongest republic here, and the other elements in which we have pride as republicans, such as our homogeneity, the single language we speak, our public press, our forefathers, and so forth—these excellent adjuncts of loyalty are met on every hand by the ease with which formidable demagogery in every shape, and liberty in almost every form array themselves.

THE COMMERCIAL REPUBLIC.

The commercial republic, of which I have spoken, whose soul and courage be not in sentiment, but in necessity, is open to this criticism that, while is has money to spend to keep the empire together, it does not love to risk its blood for the same purpose.

A Mr. Shannon, of California, who was a member of Congress during the war, said to me the other day:

> "This Congress, and every other Congress that I have seen, is cursed by demagogues. I can understand a scoundrel and meet him; but a demagogue is an insidious being, who works with treachery upon the instability of periods and localities, and defeats good legislation by making somewhere a prejudice. During the war, when we had been defeated on the Rappahannock, and everything was going to pieces, Congress sat here in session debating how to make a new army. It was proposed, in this emergency, to have a conscription, and make every man, if necessary, come out to defend the country; but when this bill passed, what did that demagoguing Congress do, though it sat within a day's march of the enemy? Why, they set about passing a commutation bill, which was, in fact, nothing but a bill to raise revenue. The United States had a right to every man in it to go to the front if he was needed and take his chances, but that miserable set of demagogues sat there wrangling as to whether the draft policy could not be evaded by the payment of some money."

In this you can see how the commercial republic prefers to sacrifice but one thing, and that is cash. In peace it will buy justice, and in war it prefers to buy the nation back rather than to fight for it. Here is one of the greatest evils at the capital, not that corrupt legislators, hot from the stews of caucus, will take money for their vote, but that commercial men of high character will pay the money in order to save time. When a set of interests in New York want a bill essential to their solvency,—a bill perfectly proper in itself to pass Congress, they employ a lawyer and send him on here, with authority to draw money if it be needful; and he generally gets but one instruction, and that is, to carry the bill, and, "if these fellows begin to tinker about it, just pay them." It is the country people of the United States who are still its mainstay,—the large class who have not been debauched by great profits, and whose devotion to the State is as strong as the family tie itself. If we can stop demagogery amongst the poor people, and corruption amongst the enterprising, we shall have solved the main problem; and our reserve forces, which are rapidly gaining strength, such as intelligence amongst the masses, the dissipation of old illusions—such as the assumption that the plundering of the many is business,—and the drafting of good men into politics by a sort of social enforcement,—these are our reliances to save the State.

BOUTWELL.

I saw Mr. Boutwell, last night, for the first time in a year. He is getting a little stouter, and is affable, as usual, and he does not allow the pique of his official associates to keep him from calling on Mr. Sumner. In fact, Sumner and Boutwell are as intimate as they ever were. I told Mr. Boutwell that in the nature of events he was getting occasional arrows from the press, the financial community, etc.

"Yes," he said, "I perceive that. But I am pegging away. I believe that when you have a debt you had better pay it, and not keep it on your mind; and I do not know but the shortest line is the straightest. I have never worked at anything since I have been Secretary except to make a revenue and collect it."

I could not help admiring this persevering Secretary, who has hardly ever been known to abandon any proposition which he assumes. There is this also in his favor, that he is doing no intrigue. Unlike Fish, Robeson, Creswell, Akerman, and others, he does not go policy-hunting. He keeps prudently out of public notice, lives frugally, watches events, and retains, in Massachusetts at least, the perpetuation of himself. GATH.

American Watches.

From the New York Tribune.

Every man requires a reliable timekeeper. A feeling of national pride leads all to prefer an American watch. But local dealers have for several years discouraged their customers from buying them—and for this reason only: *A larger profit could be made on foreign watches, and the frequent repairs such watches required was a steady source of income to the watch-maker.* Waltham watches have year by year grown into favor with all who have worn them; they have proved not only reliable, but economical, as repairs are seldom needed. They, like other standard articles, are sold at moderate prices, which afford the retailer but a small profit compared with that which can be made on other watches. But Waltham watches require no urging. They sell themselves. Hence, wide-awake dealers make this up by keeping a full stock and selling a larger number. Many dealers now divert their customers from the Waltham to other inferior watches, and, by disparaging the Waltham and recommending these comparatively unknown watches, they sell them for a higher price, and thus secure a larger profit. We so demand that Waltham watches are furnished to the retailer at prices which will enable him to sell them cheap and yet make a fair profit. Therefore, all intending to purchase, and who prefer an American watch, should insist on having their preferences respected.

CLERICAL CRUSADE AGAINST AMUSEMENTS.

The Methodist Clergy on Round and Square Dances, Croquet Playing, Theatre Going, Novel Reading—Why Some Women are Fond of Dancing—Gambling at Church Fairs.

From the New York World, March 21.

At the meeting of the Methodist Preachers' Association, yesterday, the subject for debate was "What are the Proper Amusements for Christian People?" The Rev. Mr. F. Bottome, of Yonkers, read an essay on the subject, in which it was held that the Christian Church could not legislate against fashionable amusements, and probably would not if it were possible, as by doing so the pulpit would legislate against itself. It was impossible to prohibit dancing, or to close up the theatres; but ministers could, by a proper administration of God's Word, thoroughly awaken the minds of the people to the destruction of morals, and the ruining of health occasioned by the excessive indulgence in these amusements. A good man, and the father of a family, had said that he allowed dancing in his family for the purpose of innocent diversion, and it could hardly be said that such a case came within the scope of the general rule of the Church. The general rule should remain where it is, and as it is. The usual ground of the application of the rule was wrong. It was the abuse, not the use, of these amusements that was injurious. The waltz and round dances of the modern ball-room were too flagrant to meet with the approbation of any good people or professional Christians; and the true way to overcome these indecencies was to gently and kindly labor with those church members who countenanced them, and endeavor to persuade them to do their duty, when, if this failed, there was still time enough to discipline them. As to specific preaching on the matter, no subject needed calmer or more careful investigation. The preaching on any one specific case only served to advertise it. The Church was too technical and insisted too much on the letter of the law, busying itself too much with the cutting off of the branches of the tree, leaving the root untouched. It [illegible]

HOWE AND SUMNER.

Senator Howe's Letter Defending Himself.

Remarks of Senators Trumbull and Tipton in the Debate on Sumner's Removal.

SENATOR HOWE'S LETTER TO THE GOLDEN AGE.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1871.

Mr. Theodore Tilton:

DEAR SIR: I do not know precisely what your idea of a "Golden Age" may be. I subscribed to your newspaper because I wished to know. But I assumed that you held truth to be a characteristic of such an age, and that you meant to inform and not to misinform, your readers. Therefore, I venture to call your attention, and that of the public, to an editorial in the *Golden Age* of the 18th inst., headed "The Assault on Mr. Sumner." I notice your article instead of any other on the same subject, not because yours is better or worse than others, but simply because a Free Lance, as you are, in the field of politics, is under no sort of obligation, partisan or sectarian, to misrepresent. If, therefore, you do not tell the truth at any time, it must be either because you do not know it, or because you do not choose to tell it. I assume that the former is the true reason, and not the latter—that you would tell the truth, if you knew it, and so I give it you.

At the opening of the present session of Congress, the Senate, as has been its usage since the foundation of the government, made several changes in its standing committees. Two Senators were transferred from the Judiciary to other committees. The Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining was transferred to the head of the Committee on Public Lands. The Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures was transferred to the head of the Committee on Agriculture. The Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations was transferred to the head of the Committee on the Library. It was proposed to transfer the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations to the head of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. So far as I can learn, both you and the public are content with all these changes, except the last. To that, you and many others object. To that, these three objections are mainly urged:

1. That the change was made to punish Mr. Sumner.
2. That it was made to punish him for his opposition to the annexation of San Domingo.
3. That President Grant dictated the punishment.

Allow me to assure you that each of these assumptions is wholly groundless. Allow me to convince you of it. Mr. Sumner has not been punished at all. To deprive a man of an office is not necessarily to punish him. Much less is it a punishment not to confer an office upon a man. Least of all is it punishment to confer upon a man one office instead of another of no greater dignity or emolument. This last was the extent of the Senate's offending against Mr. Sumner. He was not removed from an office. He was not denied an office. He was simply assigned to the [illegible]

THE INCOME TAX.

Important Modification.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

FOR
WILD LANDS
OR
Improved Farms,
THE
CHICAGO TRIBUNE
Weekly Edition,
IS AN
EXCELLENT
Advertising Medium,
Having double the number of rural readers of any other journal published in the West.

ADVERTISERS
Who wish to secure the attention of Farmers, Mechanics, and the great mass of industrial readers, will find
THE CHICAGO
WEEKLY TRIBUNE,
THE BEST
Advertising Medium
Published in the Country

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.
SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Offer for Sale at Par and Accrued Interest the
First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

[illegible]

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, Agents.
NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO., Agents.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,
BANKERS,
47 SOUTH CLARK-ST.
Chicago,
General Agents for Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Indiana.

WAX FLOWER MATERIALS.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Glass Shades!
For covering Wax Flowers, Ferneries, Statuary, Clocks, Etc.
Wax Flower Materials.
Mme. Scheiffele's Sheet Wax.
West & Co.,
140 Lake-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,
Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines needed to cure consumption, and there are but two things to do to make lungs heal.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a healthy condition, for when the lungs are wasting the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the liver and stomach are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the room of food—consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach, and spoils, or sours, and passes off without nourishing the system.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach, and carry off this slime. The Seaweed Tonic is a very pleasant stimulant, and acts as an alkali, which, taken right after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food. Then, by partaking freely of the Pulmonic Syrup, the food is turned into good chyme and chyle; then good blood is made, and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh, the matter in the lungs begins to ripen, and they heal up. This is the only way to cure consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh.

[illegible]

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth-st., corner Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 a bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25c a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

THE CELEBRATED
MURRAY
&
LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER.
The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all druggists and perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New York.

Christadoro's Hair Dye.
[illegible]

$28.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.
$330,000 in Gold drawn every 17 days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. [illegible]
[illegible]

WATER PROOF BOOTS.
VENTILATING WATER-PROOF
LASTING BOOTS
For Ladies and Misses.
[illegible]
CAUTION.—All goods require the License Stamp of the VENTILATING WATER-PROOF BOOT COMPANY. None genuine without it. [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.
THE SPRING AND SUMMER TERM
OF RACINE COLLEGE
Will open April 18; to continue until July 2. [illegible]
REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D., [illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

Suit to Compel the Reconveyance of $90,000 Worth of Real Estate.

Business in the Police Courts.

Circuit Court.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

There was given to the jury in Judge Booth's court-room a case brought by Martin Horn against Joseph Ruh. This is an action of trespass resulting from a bar-room controversy, in which $2,000 are demanded.

DOWER AWARDED.

A decree for the assignment of dower to Susan Brown, as against Thomas Dawson and others, in the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 26, 38, 13, was entered.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment was confessed by Asa Vail in favor of Edwin G. McCollum for $4,397.73.

TO REFORM A DEED.

A bill was filed in which the Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal is made defendant, by Edmund L. Davison and several others. The object of the proceedings is to reform a canal deed to make it read to convey that piece or parcel of land north of the canal of the northeast quarter of Section 3, 38, 13 east 3 p. m., in Cook County, excepting and reserving so much of said tract as is occupied by the canal and its waters and a strip ninety feet wide on the north side of the canal.

ASSAULT COMPLAINED OF.

An action of trespass was commenced by William Gothard against James Allen, in which the damages are laid at $2,000. A capias was sued out. The plaintiff complains of an assault and battery alleged to have been committed on him, by defendant, on the 2nd day of March.

[illegible]

THE LIBRARY TRO

Increased Interest in the Day.

Probability of an Exc test.

[illegible]

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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WILD LANDS
OR
Improved Farms,
THE
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EXCELLENT
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[illegible]

Christadoro's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA. [illegible]

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THE SPRING AND SUMMER TERM
OF RACINE COLLEGE
[illegible]
REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D., Rector, Wis.

THE LAW COURTS.

Suit to Compel the Reconveyance of $90,000 Worth of Real Estate.

Business in the Police Courts.

Circuit Court.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

There was given to the jury in Judge Booth's court-room a case brought by Martin Horn against Joseph Ruh. This is an action of trespass resulting from a bar-room controversy, in which $2,000 are demanded.

DOWER AWARDED.

A decree for the assignment of dower to Susan Brown, as against Thomas Dawson and others, in the east half of the southeast quarter of Section [illegible], was entered.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment was confessed by Asa Vail in favor of Edwin G. McCollum for [illegible].

[illegible]

County Court.

GUARDIANSHIP.

[illegible]

WILL PROBATED.

[illegible]

The Police Courts.

[illegible]

HOTEL PERSONALS.

[illegible]

COOK COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

ENGLEWOOD, March 30.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

THE LIBRARY TROUBLES.

Increased Interest in the Election To-Day.

Probability of an Exciting Contest.

The annual election of officers of the Chicago Library Association, which occurred last Saturday, and which resulted in the election of the regular ticket, having been contested, on technical grounds, [illegible]

[illegible]

A STRONG APPEAL.

[illegible]

THE Y. M. C. A. TICKET.

[illegible]

AN OFFER BY MR. BROWN.

[illegible]

A POETICAL ANSWER.

[illegible]

THAT MUTILATED BODY.

The Police Authorities Still Confident that the Man was Murdered.

The police are hard at work endeavoring to unravel the South Branch mystery. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ORATORIO CONCERT.

The second performance of the oratorio of "Elijah" was given last evening, at Farwell Hall, by the Oratorio Society, [illegible]

PACIFIC COAST.

The Weather in California—Mining Disasters—Cattle Dying for Want of Water—Indian Outrages in Arizona.

[illegible]

The Jumel Estate—The Scandal about General Washington and Mme. Jumel.

From the New York Times, March 30.

In the case brought by George Washington Bowen, in which, claiming to be the son of the late Madame Jumel, he sues to recover her estate, Mrs. Ann Eliza Vandervoort, whose testimony has been given at length, was further examined yesterday.

After giving some family details of little importance, and testifying that she did not precisely know in whose handwriting the entries, or some of them, in her family Bible were, her direct examination was resumed by Mr. Gideon J. Tucker, and she testified in substance as follows: In the interview between Mme. Jumel and Freelove Ballou, previously testified to, Mme. Jumel said she wanted George (the plaintiff) because she wanted to bring him up; she was better able to take care of him than Mrs. Ballou, and wanted to give him a good education; he was her son, and she wanted him; when she said she never went to see Mme. Jumel without her mother, she did not mean to include this visit; on this visit her mother was not with her; there were two William Ballous who visited her house; one, son of Reuben, of Providence; the other, son of David Ballou, of New York; when I signed papers for ex-Judge Edmonds, I didn't read them or know their contents; I signed them because he told me he had made them right for Mr. Browne; I think a Mr. Martin called on me after the death of Mme. Jumel—a stout, thick-set man; I think his hair was red; it was after I saw the advertisement; I wish to [illegible] my former testimony; my memory is good; I don't know from history in what year the Revolutionary War closed, or in what year George Washington resigned his commission in the army; I don't know what year he was inaugurated as President; I think he was President two terms, but I really don't recollect; when my mother spoke of George Washington as the father of George Washington Bowen, I understood her as merely joking; she always had a laugh about it; she said Reuben Ballou named the baby George Washington Bowen, because he thought so much of him; from all I ever heard, and from my mother's way of speaking about it, I never believed that General George Washington was the father of George Washington Bowen; it was always said in fun.

Recross-examination—I have not read anything in the newspapers about it; I have heard talk about what was in the papers; I thought it was very foolish to put it in the papers; I mean that Reuben Ballou named George after General George Washington because he thought so much of General Washington; I did not hear the papers read which I signed for Judge Edmonds; I did not swear to any of the papers; I signed at his request.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 31.

The people of this country should feel much indebted to General Pleasanton, the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, not only for his efforts to have the income tax abolished altogether, but for his subsequent endeavors to render it less obnoxious to the feelings of tax-payers by changing the form of the returns so that their prying-into-what-is-nobody's-business character is, in a great measure, removed. [illegible]

[illegible]

The following were telegraphic quotations to-day:

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

[illegible]

SECURITIES IN LONDON.

[illegible]

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Gold opened dull at 110⅝@110¾, but at the close was strong [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 31.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

[illegible]

LATER.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 31.

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 31.

LUMBER—The cargo market to-day was quiet, and prices were almost nominal.

AT THE YARDS.

[illegible]

ON TRACK.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

Albany Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

Southern Cotton Markets.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

OSWEGO.

[illegible]

DETROIT.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED..........March 31.

[illegible]

CLEARED..........March 31.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

A Card to the Ladies.

[illegible]

Dr. A. G. Olin,

[illegible]

Private Matters.

[illegible]

Dr. Clark,

[illegible]

$1,000 Reward

[illegible]

The Bridal Chamber.

[illegible]

SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.

CONSUMPTION,
ITS CURE AND ITS PREVENTIVE
BY
J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

[illegible]

DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK'S SIMPLE TREATMENT

[illegible]

CONSUMPTION.

[illegible]

"LEAVE NO STING BEHIND."

[illegible]

A SUPPLY OF GOOD BLOOD.

[illegible]

GIVEN UP AS LOST.

[illegible]

HURLBUT & EDSALL,
32 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
TO EXCHANGE FOR
Greenbacks
OR
NATIONAL CURRENCY,
AT CHICAGO
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to California and China.
FARES GREATLY REDUCED.
[illegible]

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

1826 Use the "Vegetable PULMONARY BALSAM." 1870
The old standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption. [illegible]
CUTLER BROS. & CO., Boston.

TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICH. CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN R'Y.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S MEDICINES.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
COMPOUND
FLUID
Extract Catawba
GRAPE PILLS.

Component Parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice.

FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, SICK OR NERVOUS HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, ETC. PURELY VEGETABLE, CONTAINING NO MERCURY, MINERALS OR DELETERIOUS DRUGS.

H

[illegible]

E

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

[illegible]

L

BEING PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE ABOVE COMPLAINTS, ITS BLOOD-PURIFYING PROPERTIES ARE GREATER THAN ANY OTHER PREPARATION OF SARSAPARILLA. [illegible]

M

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
CONCENTRATED
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC,

[illegible]

B

[illegible]

O

[illegible]

L

Henry T. Helmbold's Improved Rose Wash

[illegible]

D

[illegible]

Henry T. Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

[illegible]

ESTABLISHED UPWARD of TWENTY YEARS.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to
HENRY T. HELMBOLD,
Druggist and Chemist.

ONLY DEPOTS:

H. T. Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, or to H. T. Helmbold's Medical Depot, 104 South Tenth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.

194

FOREIGN.

[illegible] State of Affairs in the French Capital.

A Batch of Communist Decrees and Proclamations.

Opponents of the Municipality Marked for the Guillotine.

The Forcible Expulsion of the Assembly Threatened.

A Rebel Scheme for Paying the Prussian Indemnity.

The Position Taken by Germany Regarding Affairs in Paris.

FRANCE.

A CONFLICT IMMINENT.

[Special Despatch to the New York World.]

PARIS, March 31.—The government has completed arrangements for moving against Paris. The troops will move simultaneously with the Germans, along the line by Montmartre and Bercy. Learning this, the commune have resolved to march on Versailles to-night, with 80,000 National Guards, via Mont Rouge and Camp Sartonay, where the infantry line is stationed. Overcoming or fraternizing with these, they will proceed to Versailles and disperse the Assembly.

THE WORKMEN DELIGHTED.

The new decrees issued by the commune make the workmen wild with delight.

A REIGN OF TERROR IN PROSPECT.

[Special Despatch to the New York World.]

PARIS, March 31.—All is consternation. The watchword of the commune is "Death to the rich!" "Death to the land-owners!" "Death to the priests!" Decrees confiscating Church property have been prepared, denunciations of suspected are made hourly, and many persons have been arrested. The "guillotine" will soon be erected. The inmates of many houses have been marked as good for the guillotine. Drafts on the Treasury are not paid either in Paris or Versailles.

ATTEMPT TO REMOVE THE PARIS POST OFFICE.

PARIS, March 31.—The delegates to the Commune Nationale surrounded the general Post Office to-day, and prevented its transfer to Versailles. The postal service is completely disorganized.

INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

The Electoral Committee demands a rigid scrutiny into the elections on Sunday last.

STATE OF SIEGE RAISED.

LONDON, March 31.—A despatch from Berlin [illegible]

[illegible]

Lorraine has not yet been decided upon. The statements recently made to the contrary, in the London *Post*, were premature and erroneous.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, March 31.—The Peace Conference has suspended its sittings for the purpose of avoiding controversy, and its business will hereafter be conducted by the exchange of notes. Commercial questions will be settled by a special delegation from France and Germany.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 31.—An order has been sent to the Captain General of Porto Rico to hold elections in that island in July. The Cuban election will be ordered as soon as the announcement is received from Count Valmaseda that the necessary preliminaries have been completed.

ITALY.

LONDON, March 31.—It is reported from Rome, that Cardinal Antonelli has resigned the office of Secretary of State in the Papal Cabinet.

FLORENCE, March 31.—The Financial Convention with Austria has been ratified.

JAPAN.

LONDON, March 31.—Advices from Shanghai, to Feb. 15, state that serious disturbances are expected in Japan. One of the Mikado's councillors had been assassinated, and the act was known to have been of a purely political nature.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 31.—The Czar has conferred upon Prince Gortschakoff and his heirs the Cross of the Legion of Honor, as a mark of satisfaction at the settlement by the Prince of the Eastern question with honor to Russia. Prince Gortschakoff also receives the title of Serene Highness; Baron von Brunnow, Minister to England, the rank of Count, and General Ignatieff, Minister to Turkey, the order of St. Alexander Newsky.

HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, March 31.—Count De Bylandt, who has represented the Dutch Government at Berlin since 1866, has been transferred to the London mission.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, March 27.—General Modesto Diaz, an insurgent Chief and a native of San Domingo, surprised in the vicinity of Bayamo a body of seventy men of a Havana regiment. The attack was so sudden and well conducted that the Spaniards, after a slight resistance, fled, but, excepting their Chief, all were captured and killed. Diaz also surprised a cavalry force, and killed twelve of their number. The rebel loss in these engagements was insignificant. This continued activity in the Eastern Department tends to confirm the Cuban assertion that a part of the Hornet's cargo was landed after the unfortunate attempt at Puerto Brava. These successes, following the [illegible] in Havana [illegible] inspire fresh hopes in insurgent circles [illegible] reports from the insurrectionary districts afford [illegible] ardent warlike spirit.

Trustworthy information gives the insurgent loss in the attack of the tower of Pinto as six Chinese and negroes killed; also, a son of Thomas Quintero Rodrigues.

NEW YORK, March 31.—A Havana correspondent writes with regard to the situation of affairs in Cuba, that the rainy season which comes on in June will not suspend Spanish military operations. The government, since the beginning of the insurrection, has borrowed $30,000,000 for its war fund. The number of military officers employed on the island by the Spanish Government has been 7,987. Some of these have been employed in the civil service. The number of troops, regulars and volunteers, amount to 107,000. It is estimated that the losses by disease, desertions, and in the field, figure up as high as 70,000.

A Washington correspondent writes that there is no disagreement among the members of the San Domingo Commission as to the features of [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

[illegible] Iowa ticket will beat the [illegible] by [illegible] majority.

IOWA.

Meeting of the Capitol Commissioners at DesMoines—Bids for Stone Contracts Solicited.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, March 31.—The Capitol Commissioners met this morning at the Capitol and was in session until noon, when an adjournment occurred until May 3. The doings of the commission may be briefly stated to be as follows: The President was authorized to advertise for new bids for stone for the foundation of the capitol. The advertisement requires that each proposal be accompanied with a sample of stone, which shall be one foot long and six inches square; also a description of the capacity of the quarry, and different thicknesses of the several strata, and such other information or analysis as will enable the commission to determine as to the quantity and quality of the stone. The quality and price of the stone will govern the Board in determining whose proposal to accept. A bond, with two or more responsible sureties to the people of the State of Iowa, in the penal sum of $5,000, conditioned that the principal in said board will be requested by said Commissioners to enter into contract with the people of the State of Iowa, with good and sufficient bond, to be approved by said Commissioners, to furnish and deliver such material as proposed; provided, a contract be awarded to him by the Commissioners under his proposal.

By a resolution of Mr. Crosby, explanatory of the resolution of General Dodge, adopted at a former meeting, the west point of the main building was set so as to correspond with the east line of Tenth street, which necessitates the continuation of the excavation 28 feet further west, a move that will be rated most excellent, and it brings the edifice forward just enough to make the view from the west side a splendid one.

The resignation of Colonel Dewey, as a member of the Executive Committee, was accepted, and Mr. Stein chosen to fill the vacancy. The Executive Committee now consists of Messrs. Dewey, Dudley, and Stein. Mr. Stein was appointed Chairman of a committee of two to examine stone, and report at the next meeting, with power to select a man from the board. The President of the board was instructed to contract with the DesMoines Coal Company, for cement, and also with the DesMoines Stone and Lime Company for the delivery of broken rock for concrete, the bonds of each being fixed at $15,000.

The architect was instructed to have the excavation completed, and rock delivered for concrete, and laid by the 15th of June.

The commission adjourned after a meeting where the board was fully represented for the first time, its deliberations having been marked for their unanimity and earnestness, and will meet on the 3d of May, for the purpose of opening bids, and again on the 15th of May, for the purpose of awarding contracts. During the interval they design to visit quarries that present favorable bids.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Widening of North State Street.

The matter of the widening of North State street, from Chicago avenue to Cedar street, which was referred back to the Committee on Streets and Alleys in the North Division, came up for consideration in that body, on yesterday afternoon, in the Council chamber. Alds. Schmidt, Chairman; McCaffrey, Schaffner, and Clark, of the committee, were present. About twenty of the remonstrators against the proposed improvement were on hand, and offered various objections to the widening of State street, but favored the opening of Oak, Maple, and Chestnut streets, on the line of the proposed improvement.

Mr. Enos Johnson was the only gentleman present who spoke in favor of the widening.

In the report to the Citizens' Association for Public Improvements in North Chicago, the Committee on Widening and Extending Streets state that the narrow strip of land of about forty feet in width, lying upon the west side of North State [illegible]

[illegible]

before Justice Boyington, yesterday, charged with assaulting his wife and sister-in-law, threatening to kill them. He was held in $500 bail for trial.

—Miles Gavin, was held, yesterday, by Justice Boyington, to answer the charge of disposing of mortgaged property.

—The Coroner held two inquests yesterday. One was on the body of Barbara Schafer, who died from injuries received by being crushed while attempting to cross Halsted street bridge. The jury exonerated the bridge-tender from blame. The other was on the remains of John Mee, who died suddenly at No. 449 Milwaukee road, on Thursday. Congestion of the lungs caused his demise. He was a single man, and about 22 years of age.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

THE WHITE STOCKINGS AWAKE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, March 31.—The Excelsiors, champion juniors, of this city, a nine about equal in strength to the Chicago Actives of last year, after witnessing the game of last Sunday, have been hankering to get a whack at the White Stockings. They were accommodated this afternoon to the tune of nine successive whitewashes, a result they little expected, and against which they fought with energy and pluck.

Their great weakness was at the bat, where the swift pitching of the Chicago nine surely demoralized them. Their fielding was very fine at every point. In Smith, the slow pitcher, they have an effective player. He delivers the ball in a way that it scarcely seems to move through the air; but while it is liable to bother the man at the bat, a man on first can always steal to second with perfect safety.

Of the playing of the Whites the score below is the best analysis that can be made. It is only necessary to remark that the boys all seemed to be more perfect in their play than on Sunday last, while McAtee fully redeemed himself.

The Excelsiors' side of the score is not worth giving, as they only made three bases during the game. The Chicago's score is as follows:

WHITE STOCKINGS.

	O.	R.	1B.	T.B.
McAtee, 1 b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
King, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hodes, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wood, 2 b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Simmons, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Treacy, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duffy, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pinkham, 3 b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zettlein, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Flys caught—Chicago, 11; Excelsior, 11.
Out on bases—By Chicago, 11; by Excelsior, 8.
Struck out—Chicago, 3; Excelsior, 3.
Fouls caught—Chicago, 3; Excelsior, 2.
Run out—Chicago, 1.
Double plays—Chicago, 1.
Passed balls—Hodes, 3; Tabault, 3.
Bases on called balls—Chicago, 1; Excelsior, 3.
Umpire—W. F. Tracy, of the Lone Star Club.
Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

The White Stockings will play the Southerns, one of the crack clubs of the South, on the 3d inst. There will, undoubtedly, be a large attendance.

A game between the Whites and a picked nine from all the New Orleans clubs will be played some time next week, the entire proceeds from which will go to the visiting club.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

A call has been issued for a meeting of all insurance men interested in base ball to assemble at No. 126 LaSalle street, at 7:30 on this evening. The call is signed by Messrs. Brobart, Devlin, Haggott, and Ernst as a committee.

THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITY RACE.

LONDON, March 31.—The great race between Oxford and Cambridge will come off to-morrow over the usual course between Putney and Mortlake. Owing to the condition of the tide, the race will be rowed in the morning before 10 o'clock. The betting is 6 to 4 on Cambridge.

War Department Meteorological Bulletin.

CHICAGO, March 31, 11 p. m.—The following is [illegible]

[illegible]

A Rare and Costly Book.

[illegible]

Chicago Colorado Colony.

[illegible]

Soldiers' Home.

[illegible]

"Magnificent Furniture at Auction."

[illegible]

Every Day Brings Something New

[illegible]

Ex-Secretary Welles in Opposition to Grant's Administration

[illegible]

The New Organization of Alsace and Lorraine.

[illegible] argument. The intermediate authorities will be subordinate to the Prussian Ministers of Justice and Commerce, who will act instead of the affairs of the imperial territory in the name of the King of Prussia, but according to the directions of the Emperor of Germany. The provincial courts of justice and the petty sections retain their former organization. The Court of Appeals is transferred from Colmar to Strasbourg. The financial code of the North German Confederation will take the place of the "Code Penal."

THE INCOME TAX.

Formation of an Organization to Abolish the Income Tax.

Under the name of the Anti-Income Tax Association of New York, a body of citizens has combined to overthrow this exceptional revenue-raiser. The following are the officers elected at a meeting recently held: President, Henry E. Davies; Vice Presidents, Jonathan Sturges, John Jacob Astor, Peter Cooper, Edward Mathews, Isaac Sherman, William A. Booth, August Belmont, William Astor, James M. Brown, Stewart Brown, James Brown, Samuel Sloan, William Alexander Smith, Seth B. Hunt, Henry G. Stebbins, William E. Dodge, Jr., James Stokes, William M. Vermilye, Courtlandt Palmer, William C. Bryant; Executive Committee, Nathaniel Sands, Benjamin B. Sherman, Paul N. Spofford, William H. Guion, Anson Phelps Stokes; Treasurer, Paul N. Spofford; Secretary, Miton Winslow.

The following is the address adopted by the organization:

To the Citizens of New York:

The Anti-Income Tax Association of New York desires to call the attention of the citizens of New York to the object for which the association is organized, the result which it hopes to accomplish, and the means to be employed to accomplish those results.

The income tax has, since the time that it was first levied and imposed, produced great discontent. It is a burden felt to be oppressive and unjust, and which all hoped and believed would be removed at as early a period as possible. The period for which this tax was to be levied and imposed, was owing to the prevalence of the feeling that such a burden ought not to be imposed upon the people for any longer term of time, limited by the act to expire in 1870—the terms of the act being express that the tax on income therein imposed should be "levied and collected until and including the year 1870, and no longer." The tax was found to be not only odious to the people, but unprofitable to the government. Numerous petitions were addressed to Congress advocating its repeal, and, when the period during which it was to be collected had expired, urgent remonstrances were made against its renewal. The words of the act were considered as tantamount to a promise that the tax would not be imposed after 1870. Yet Congress in July, 1870, passed a new act, which, while it modified the provisions of the former law, still left the burden of this unjust and oppressive taxation to weigh heavily upon a large class of citizens.

It is well known that the expense of collecting this tax is so great that the profit derived from it to the government is very small. This was the case when the tax was 5 per cent, and with the tax reduced to half that amount, as it is by the acts of 1870, and the number of persons paying tax being reduced more than one-half by the increased amount allowed for deductions, the profit to the government is proportionately reduced, the expense of assessing and collecting the tax remaining the same as under the former act. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has himself stated that the expense of assessing and collecting the tax throughout the country is nearly equal to the amount collected, and in some districts it exceeds it. Yet the tax is continued under these disadvantages, only that a multitude of government employes may be kept in office.

But the most important objection to the act imposing this tax is that it is unconstitutional. As free citizens we ought not to suffer a tax to be imposed upon us which the constitution does not authorize. The constitution is the bulwark of our liberties, the strong foundation of our free government, and by its provisions alone we should consent to be ruled. The constitution prescribes two rules governing the power of Congress to levy and collect taxes—the rule of uniformity and the rule of apportionment. Impost duties and excises alone were to be laid by the former rule. Article 1, Section 8, Paragraph 1 of the constitution reads as follows:

"All duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." Capitation and other direct taxes, according to Article 1, Section 2, paragraph 4 of the constitution, were to be laid according to the rule of apportionment [illegible]

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

SATURDAY, April 1, 1871—Two grand performances by the

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY.

AFTERNOON, AT 2½,

GRAND LANCERS MATINEE.

EVENING, at 8, commencing with

MEPHISTO'S MISSION.

To be followed by the Military Comedy Drama,

THE LANCERS.

Admission to Matinee, 50 cents.

Monday evening, April 3, the grand spectacular military comedy, OURS, with great cast and appointments.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Saturday Matinee and Saturday Evening, last performances of Mr.

JOSEPH MURPHY,

In Fred. G. Maeder's Drama, of

HELP.

New Songs, New Acts, New Specialities—Irish, Dutch, and Ethiopian. [illegible] Murphy's Music Lesson—Solo on peculiar instruments.

Next week, Mr. FRANK MAYO as HAMLET.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Proprietor and Manager.

This Saturday, April 1—Two Grand Performances. Grand Matinee at 2½ o'clock. Evening at 8 o'clock, last performances of

MAZEPPA; Or, The Wild Horse of Tartary.

The GREAT SANTRAH as MAZEPPA.

To commence with the

Silent Woman.

Monday—Another great novelty—THE FRENCH SPY ON HORSEBACK.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS

Positively the last MATINEE And SATURDAY NIGHT the last performance of the Trip Around the World. | Last performance but one of the ANTHROPOGLOSSUS. BLACK SHOEMAKER. NECK AND NECK; OR THE FATE OF SNYDER, and BOB HART'S STUMP SPEECH.

Monday, April 3—Benefit of BOB HART.

Look out for the great sensation, nearly ready, THE CENTURY PLANT.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

[illegible] South Clark-st.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.

PIT I PAT

SCREAMING COMEDY.
A NEW PANTOMIME.
A NEW FIRST PART.
A new Song and Dance.
IL TROVATORE.

Unsworth, Eugene, Rice, Mulligan, Johnson, Powers, Campbell.

Look out for the great sensation, CINDERELLA.

CHICAGO ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

66 ADAMS-ST.,

Open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., and during the evenings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 7 to 9 o'clock. A fine collection of

OIL PAINTINGS

Constantly on hand.

BUNNER'S COLORADO

Just received. Admission, 25 cents.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

Monday, March 27, Second Week of

PROF. MARTIN.

100 PRESENTS 100

Given away every night. Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

GRAND MATINEE Saturday afternoon. Every child will receive a present. Admission, 25 cents, to all parts of the house.

AUCTION SALES.

By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

Household Goods, Carpets, Etc.,

AT AUCTION, on Saturday, April 1, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & Co., Auctioneers.

NO. 171 CALUMET-AV.

Elegant Furniture, Pianoforte &c.

AT AUCTION, ON

Tuesday, April 4, at 10 o'clock,

At Marble-Front Dwelling, 171 Calumet-av.

The Furniture consists of Elegant Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room Sets, rich Brussels Carpets, Bedding, Mirrors, Paintings, Kitchen Furniture, etc. Seven-Octave Pianoforte, Rosewood Case, made by Knauer, of Chicago. The above Furniture has been in use but a short time, and is in excellent order.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

200 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES

AT AUCTION, Tuesday, April 4, at 11½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

English White Granite,

ASSORTED GLASSWARE,

Table Cutlery, Silver-Plated Goods, Hardware, etc.

ALSO,

Stock of Liquors and Cigars, 10,000 gross Matches, Awnings, etc.,

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, April 5, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

At our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE

1,200 LOTS

DRY GOODS,

Ready-made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Linen Goods, Umbrellas, Yankee Notions, etc.,

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday, April 6, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

At our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By J. K. PORTER & CO.

LARGE AND VALUABLE ESTATE,

On Sargent's Wharf, BOSTON, Mass., known as the Calcutta [illegible] Works, Machinery, Patent Right, &c.

On MONDAY, April 10, at 12½ o'clock, on the premises, will be sold the estate Nos. 5, 6, and 7 Sargent's Wharf, comprising [illegible] square feet of land, and a large and very substantial brick building.

The lot measures [illegible] feet front on Sargent's Wharf by 100 feet in depth.

The building measures [illegible] feet, and has a storage capacity of 50,000 bushels of linseed, and contains iron tanks that will hold 75,000 gallons of oil. The machinery is of the most approved description, is nearly new, and in fine order, having been recently remodeled. The engine is a Corliss of eighty-horse power, sufficient for crushing 5,000 bushels of linseed per week. The mill is now in fine working order and is running to its full capacity. A valuable patent right known as the "Patent arrangement of valves on hydraulic pumps," is also included.

The dock has recently been dredged, so that now opposite the building there are [illegible] feet of water at low tide.

The location of the property is very desirable, and being at deep water is particularly well adapted for warehouse or manufacturing purposes.

Terms of sale easy.

Possession given when required.

$1,000 to be paid down at the time of sale.

For further information apply to the Auctioneers, No. 5 Court-st., or to ALEX. S. PORTER, 27 State-st., Boston, Mass.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

FURNITURE

Of every description, Parlor and Chamber Sets, Bureaus, Hat Trees, Chairs, Extension Tables, Crockery, Carpets, 50 Lounges, 25 Whatnots, 75 Centre Tables, 50 Mattresses, 20 Marble-Top Tables, 400 pair Gilt Window Shades,

DUPLEX MIRRORS,

Suitable for merchant tailors, chambers, and bureaus,

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 1, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES

BY

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st., of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, PIECE GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.,

On TUESDAY, April 4, at 9½ a. m.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS,

On WEDNESDAY, April 5, at 9½ a. m.

FURNITURE, CROCKERY, CARPETS, ETC.,

On SATURDAY, April 8, at 9½ a. m.

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE

Of New and Second-hand

FURNITURE,

Mattresses, Pianos, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, April 1, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

At our salesrooms, 22 and 26 Randolph-st.

REED, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

2,500 Imported Reversible

WATER-PROOF RUBBER COATS,

Weighing from 10 to 15 ounces, of assorted sizes,

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, April 5, at 10 a. m.,

At our Salesrooms, 22 and 26 Randolph-st.

REED, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By HENRY FELTMAN,

Auctioneer, office 151 LaSalle-st.

Sells, Monday next, the entire fine furniture of a 10-room house. Also, Thursday next, a large stock of a corner grocery store. Friday, large stock of boots and shoes. Also, Thursday next, house and 10 Highland Park lots. Also, other sales. For full particulars see Sunday's paper. Parties wishing to sell their furniture should call at my office.

By JULIUS SPEYER,

Auctioneer, office No. 113 Madison-st.

Sells this day, at 10 o'clock, the stock and fixtures of the grocery, No. 119 Blue Island-av. Sale positive. Next Tuesday week a meat market, with stock, fixtures and tools under the hammer.

JULIUS SPEYER, Auctioneer.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE THRESHING and hoisting, 3 to 35-horse power; trip-hammers; Forsman's portable burr-stone mills; corn-shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular sawmills, boilers, portable and stationary grist mills, shingle machines, saws. Branch house, 26 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

ENGINES AND BOILERS—IN STOCK AND FOR sale cheap. Sizes for 7x12—21x48, 12x12, 10x15, Stationary—[illegible] Other sizes and kinds made to order. All kinds NEW and SECOND-HAND Iron and Wood Working Machinery, Saw Mills, &c., &c. BUFFALO MACHINERY AGENCY, 20 Mechanic-st., Buffalo, New York.

FOR SALE—ONE [illegible] stationary engines will be sold at lower prices than any new machine can be sold for in this city. [illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

[illegible]

TO LEASE.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]